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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVII NO. 231-- BOMBAY MONDAY SEPTEMBER 30 1929 ONE ANNA

MEERUT PRISONERS BOW TO CONGRESS CALL

HUNGER STRIKE GIVEN UP

A. I. C. C.'s Support to East African Deputation

—:o:—

DEMANDS DEFINITE DECLARATION OF GOVT. POLICY

South African Govt.'s Ban on Ali Brothers Resented

BOMBAY, Sept. 29.

Telephone information has been received here from Meerut stating that the hunger-striking prisoners in the "Conspiracy" case have given up hunger-strike.—A. P.

In view of the resolution passed by the All India Congress Committee yesterday and in view of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's telegram to them asking them to suspend hunger strike, the hunger strikers in the Meerut "Conspiracy" case have resolved to suspend hunger strike from to-morrow, the 30th September.—Free Press.

PRISONERS BOW TO CONGRESS DECISION.

—:o:—

DELHI, Sept. 29.

On his return from Meerut where he had gone on receipt of a telegram from Mr. Sinha, Defence Counsel in the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case, asking him to persuade the hunger strikers to suspend the strike, in view of the A.I.C.C. resolution, Lala Girdharilal informs a Free Press representative as follows:—

The hunger-strike in the Meerut "Conspiracy" case has been suspended. This is how it happened. Yesterday evening after the return of the accused from the Court, the Jail Authorities desired to feed some among the accused again. But as artificial feeding, in the case of Muzaffar Ahmad, Ghate and Mirajkar had caused them much pain, they could not be fed, forcible feeding in the evening was resorted to in the case of only two. Late in the night after 10 p.m. the Jailor handed over to the accused a telegram from Pandit Jawaharlal requesting the suspension of hunger-strike in view of the A.I.C.C resolution. Similar telegrams were sent to the accused by Mr. Sinha the Defence Counsel, from Lucknow. He also wired to me to persuade the hunger-strikers to suspend hunger-strike. The Jailor desired the accused to suspend hunger-strike at once promising them to supply food even at such a late hour. This could not be agreed to as some of the accused were asleep. Early this morning all the accused met at 7 and after discussing thoroughly, resolved by a majority to suspend hunger-strike and sent a telegram to Pandit Jawaharlal about the statement which they were going to make in Court to-morrow.

Muzafar Ahmed, Ghate, Mirajkar and Spratt are still in a very weak condition. Others who were artificially fed yesterday are improving.

Questioned about his views regarding suspension of the hunger-strike, Lala Girharilal stated that he was not satisfied at the steps suggested. The reply received from the Government does not warrant this suspension. The accused have agreed in loyalty to the Congress resolution, particularly to the wishes of Pandit Jawaharlal and Pandit Motilal.—Free Press.

END THE STRIKES

—:o:—

A. I. C. C.'S ADVICE TO HUNGER-STRIKERS

LUCKNOW, Sept. 28.

After the presidential election Dr. Gopichand moved that whilst deeply appreciating the motive of hunger-striking prisoners in various provinces, the All-India Congress Committee is of opinion that hunger-strikes should not be undertaken except upon the gravest emergencies. The Committee advises those who have imposed the sacrifice on themselves to end their strikes especially in view of the self-immolation of the late Jatin Das and Rev. Wizaya and the fact that Government have at the eleventh hour yielded to most of the demands of the hunger-strikers, and effort is being made to secure full redress.

Dr. Gopichand made it clear that members of the A. I. C. C. were not lacking in admiration of the courage of the hunger-strikers; but that in their view hunger-strike would have disastrous effect on some of the best of India's sons. Hunger-strike was a valuable weapon, but it must not be used too often more particularly in view of the fact that Government was likely to change its attitude regarding the treatment of political prisoners. The mover added that the resolution had been approved by the Working Committee of the A. I. C. C.

Seth Govinddas seconded the resolution and Sardar Mangal Singh supported it. The resolution was thereupon passed without opposition.

E. A. DEPUTATION CONGRATULATED.

Mrs. Naidu next moved: The A. I. C. C. congratulates the deputation now in India on behalf of the Indian settlers in East Africa on the sound, national, stand it has taken on questions of common franchise, and settlement on land on terms of absolute equality, and while wishing it every success assures it of all support that public opinion can render to Indians in East Africa. The Committee strongly deplores the attitude taken up by the Government of India as disclosed in the debate of the 26th instant in the Assembly when the member in charge declared that the position of the Government of India was as a mere advocate instead of as a high contracting party to protect the interests of Indian nationals overseas, and records its considered opinion

(Continued on page 8.)

WITHDRAW MEERUT CASE

—:o:—

Bombay Meeting's Demands

A resolution demanding immediate withdrawal of the Meerut trial was passed, at a public meeting held in the Jinnah Hall immediately after the meeting held to condemn the "Goonda Bill." Mr. Ginwala presided. Mr. K. F. Nariman who was to preside could not do so as he had to attend to some other unavoidable engagement but made a statement. He declared that the object of the meeting was to protest against the treatment meted out to political prisoners all over India.

The primary object of the meeting was to express their sympathy with their comrades at Meerut who had gone on hunger-strike in that cause. News had just arrived, however, that in pursuance to a certain resolution passed by the Working Committee of the A.I.C.C. the Meerut prisoners had suspended their hunger-strike.

It was, therefore, unnecessary as originally intended for them to go in a procession to manifest their sympathy with the cause for which the Meerut prisoners had gone on hunger-strike.

QUESTION OF SUPREME IMPORTANCE.

The speaker said the cause for which Jatin Das had died and Satin Sen, Bhagat Singh and Dutt were slowly dying had become a question of supreme national importance. It had shown Government to what extent the Indian youth was capable of inflicting sufferings on itself and to what extent Government were capable of carrying on inhumanity.

Although the Meerut accused had suspended the hunger-strike, Mr. Nariman warned Government not to delay in conceding their demands otherwise Government would be courting another crisis. He was sure the Meerut accused would consider no sacrifice too small to achieve the object of obtaining human treatment to political prisoners.

WITH THE CASE

Mr. Shringarpure then moved "This meeting strongly condemns the action of the Government in not granting the demands of the Meerut prisoners and calls upon Government to take such steps as will make it unnecessary for those prisoners to resume hunger strike, and to withdraw the Meerut trial which is a direct attack on the growing militant labour movement."

The speaker said that they should not only fight for human treatment to prisoners but to all prisoners for the germs of crime were not born in individuals, he said but were created in the order of society in which they were living.

LAHORE AND MEERUT.

Mr. C. G. Shah said that the fight against jail regulations was part of the general fight against Imperialism. The movement of peasants and workers as represented at Meerut and the movement of the middle class as represented at Lahore were the only two movements of which British Imperialists were afraid.

Mr. S. V. Deshpande said that the Youth and the Labour movements would not allow themselves to be crushed.

Mr. Narayan Swamy also made a spirited plea for the withdrawal of the Meerut case.

Mr. Kulkarny also supported the resolution.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

SHAKE OFF LETHARGY

—:o:—

Subhas Bose's Call to Action

DOWN WITH MAN-MADE INEQUALITIES

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28.

"The hoping day is not far distant when our nationals would walk with their heads erect in the comity of nations. I seem to discern indications are pointing to that happy consummation even amidst the encircling gloom. It is in that hope I call upon my countrymen to shake off their lethargy and take a bold plunge in the whirlpool and fight a grim fight for country's freedom," said Sjt. Subhas Bose, presiding over the Howrah District Political Conference this evening.

CREATE DISCONTENT.

Continuing, Sjt. Bose urged incessant propaganda amongst the masses disturb their placid and pathetic contentment and create a divine discontent among them against the existing order of things. A revolution does not necessarily presuppose the use of bombs and pistols. A bloodless revolution is not an Utopia and can be achieved in India by creating discontent among the masses.

FIGHT FOR SOCIALISM.

Sjt. Bose advocated a socialistic structure of society in the place of the individualistic one and exhorted the people to wage a relentless fight against the vested interests wherever found so that all man-made inequalities between man and man may be done away with.

Indicating the programme of 1930, Sjt. Bose suggested that students may again be called upon to leave schools and colleges and engage themselves in national work.—Free Press.

SATIN SEN'S CONDITION

—:o:—

In Final Stage of Physical Prostration

BARISAL, Sept. 29.

Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, Bar.-at-Law, who arrived here to-day had a long interview with Satin Sen this morning with a view to persuading him to give up hunger strike.

In a statement to the Free Press, Mr. Chatterjee says that Satin Sen appeared to be in the final stage of physical prostration. He has been reduced almost beyond recognition and can only just manage to speak, by putting forth a great effort, and fighting down the terrible pain which comes on in recurring waves."—Free Press.

SOCIAL REFORM AND EQUALITY

—:o:—

PRICE FOR INDIA'S FREEDOM

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28

Presiding over the Howrah District Political Conference this evening Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose said that if they wanted to be free, they must remove all social inequalities and free the womanhood of the land from dependence of man. Social reform and equality were the price for the freedom of India. He dissociated himself from those reactionaries who believed in a revolution with the few arms and Ammunition in their possession. Instances of a bloodless revolution were not wanting in history. What was required to-day was mass organisation. He believed in propaganda more than in arms and ammunition.—A. P.

NATION'S CHOICE FOR CONGRESS CHAIR

—:o:—

Dr. Kitchlew is glad that Jawaharla has been elected

LUCKNOW, Sept. 29.

Dr. Kitchlew, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Lahore Congress, interviewed by a Free Press representative said that both at the informal and formal meetings of the All-India Congress Committee, the members and other friends did all in their power to persuade Mahatma Gandhi to accept the presidentship of the next Congress to be held at Lahore at this most critical stage in the political history of our country. The members present at that meeting did not only give expression to their individual views, but they were also echoing the sentiments and desire of the country as a whole. But Mahatmaji did not feel inclined to accept the offer, but remained firm and declined to accept the presidentship. At the A.I.C.C. meeting Mahatmaji made it quite clear and gave a definite assurance that he will whole-heartedly support the Congress programme.

MAHATMA'S ASSURANCE.

Continuing Dr. Kitchlew said: "After this assurance from Mahatmaji I feel no reason to doubt that he would not take up the Congress programme in right earnest and prepare the country for the coming fight which is bound to begin with the advent of the New Year, as he did in the days of the Satyagraha in 1919 and in the Non-co-operation days in 1921-22".

GLAD AT NATION'S CHOICE.

Dr. Kitchlew was personally glad that the choice of the country has fallen on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He is, said the Doctor, the idol of the youth and commands the respect of the whole country. His selfless devotion and wonderful energy and a thorough understanding of the mind of the country, will, no doubt prove a great asset.

In conclusion Dr. Kitchlew expressed his earnest desire that all should muster strong at Lahore to decide as to what course should be adopted for the achievement of the freedom of the country.—Free Press.

WISDOM OF A. I. C. C.

—:o:—

MAHATMA GANDHI ON LUCKNOW MEETING

LUCKNOW, Sept. 29.

In the course of an exclusive interview granted to a representative of the Free Press of India, on his impressions of the decision reached by the All-India Congress Committee at its Lucknow meeting, Mahatma Gandhi said that the proceedings of the A.I.C.C. meeting were marked with coolness and calmness and no unnecessary excitement was witnessed.

Continuing Gandhiji said: "After I had made my position clear as to why I do not accept the presidentship of the Lahore Congress, yesterday's proceedings

(Continued on page 8.)

SIGNIFICANCE OF "MAC'S" VISIT TO U. S.

—:o:—

"Putting into practice outlawry of War Sermon"

BRITISH AND AMERICAN PRESS JUBILANT

—:o:—

Mr. Baldwin's hearty wishes

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Rugby.—After a thick mist over Southampton the Cunarder "Berengaria," on which the Prime Minister and his party are proceeding to the United States, moved out this morning in bright sunshine.

Both the British and American newspapers, commenting on the statement made by the Prime Minister on leaving London last night, and upon the cordial message sent him by the King emphasise the national sentiment of goodwill which attends his mission.

The "Manchester Guardian" says: "It is not merely that he is the first British Prime Minister to go on a diplomatic mission to the seat of the American Government. It is much more than that. He is attempting to put into practice the sermon of outlawry of war, as first conceived in America, and finally embodied in the Kellogg Pact. Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Hoover have deliberately set themselves to see whether the Pact cannot be made the basis for actual reduction in naval armaments."

"UNFORTIFIED FRONTIER"

The "Daily Mail" says that there is good reason to hope that the Premier's journey will be crowned with success, and cites the unfortified frontier which runs for thousands of miles between Canada and the United States as proof that two different peoples can trust one another and dispense with great armaments in their relations.

The "Daily Express" says that Mr. MacDonald has brought about a solution of the problem by tactful open-mindedness for which the Americans should be as grateful as we on this side of the Atlantic are grateful to Mr. Hoover.

HOPE OF AGREEMENT.

The "Daily Chronicle" says: They start not very far from an understanding. We look to them to come to an agreement which may set the pace towards reduction for all naval Powers and between Britain and America, for ever abolish competition in armaments.

AMERICAN VIEW

Cabled extracts of editorials of New York papers emphasise the American view that Mr. MacDonald's visit is not merely for the purpose of reporting the details of the Anglo-American Naval agreement, but is rather for the broader purpose of settling any differences concerning the methods of Anglo-American co-operation for the preservation of a world-wide peace.

The "Morning World," for instance, says that an Anglo-American agreement on armaments has already been reached, and adds that, were Britain and America the only two Powers, the issue would be for all practical purposes completely settled. The problem confronting Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Hoover is to find the means of preventing disagreement over the questions, not merely between Britain and America—and this involves the understanding of the course of action to be taken in the five Power negotiations.

FIVE-POWER CONFERENCE NEXT YEAR?

The sequence of events whereby the Anglo-American conversations will be related to the negotiations with other Powers was indicated in the Prime Minister's farewell statement. The Premier stated: If all goes well the five-Power Conference will be held early in the new year. If it succeeds, it will supply the Preparatory Disarmament Commission to the League of Nations with a substantial contribution to naval disarmament. The Preparatory Commission will then be free to proceed with its real work, and it will later on be possible for the League of Nations to summon a general disarmament conference of all nations, towards which it has long been working.

Mr. Baldwin, the leader of the Opposition, in a manifesto on the political situation, issued last night, recalls that it had been his intention to pay a personal visit to the United States if returned to Office, and wishes Mr. MacDonald every success in his negotiations.—B.O.W.

PREMIER SAILS TO AMERICA.

FAREWELL MESSAGE TO PARTY

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald sailed for America aboard the S.S. "Berengaria" from Southampton this morning.

Fog delayed the start by two hours. The ship was crowded with 2500 passengers including many distinguished persons, also American millionaires, big businessmen, filmstars, athletes and others who were eager to travel with the Prime Minister.

FAREWELL MESSAGE.

Premier MacDonald before the departure sent a message to the Labour Party Conference which opens at Brighton on Monday emphasising that any Anglo-American agreement achieved would only be preliminary to the larger agreement which must be reached in conference with the other naval powers and later in the Preparatory Commission in Geneva.—Reuter.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT
WEDNESDAY NEXT 2-10-29.
GIGANTIC
BOMBAY AMUSEMENT PARK
EMBRACING
WHITE CITY
AND
STANTON'S AMUSEMENT PARK.
LOCATION:—BAZARGATE STREET, FORT, Opp. MINT.
Featuring the Greatest Array of Gigantic Riding Devices and Novelties, presented in a Blazing Splendour of Magnificence hitherto Unparalleled in Bombay, including select
PALAIS De DANSE—CIRCUS, BOXING STADIUM, Etc
DAILY AT 6 P. M.
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P M
If you want to Hear Talkies at their Best,
DON'T MISS THIS ONE!
DOUGLAS MACLEAN
IN
CARNATION KID
80 P.C. TALKING 80 P.C.
20 P.C. SOUND EFFECTS 20 P.C.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m
The Physic Phenomenon
ZOMAH
The Lady who can tell you anything
also
MURRAY
The Australian Exapologist
Don't Miss The Mystery Show
Popular Prices.
Booking at Rose & Co.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6, 8, and 10 p.m.
AN EPIC DRAMA
OF MOTHER LOVE
LOVE'S CRUCIFIXION
featuring
OLGA TECHECHOWA
An immensely thrilling Picture
which grips from the first flicker
to the last flash.

DOUBLE ATTRACTION
Extraordinary!
THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD
Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Saturday, Sunday and Friday
Matinees at 3-30 p.m.
THIRD INSTALMENT!
6 Thrilling Reels!
"THE WOMAN IN THE WEB"
Also
Follow the thrills of the air
BUZZ BARTON
BUZZ BARTON
"THE YOUNG WHIRLWIND"
in 6 reels.

THE CAPITOL
Daily At 6-30 and 10 P. M.
Dainty, Delectable
LILLIAN GISH
in the
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Masterpiece
THE ENEMY
9 Parts
A Dramatic Masterpiece which reveals the other side of war.
SPECIAL MUSIC.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 28.

October		18.56 plus .05
December		18.60 plus .05
January		18.66 plus .08
March		18.84 unchgd.
May		19.08 plus .05
Middling	Spot	18.75 plus .05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 28.

October		18.20 plus .01
December		18.41 plus .04
Middling	Spot	18.14 unchgd.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 28.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	35,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	14.000
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 28.

	Opening.	Closing.
September		9.82 —.02
October	9.80	9.82 unchgd.
November		9.81 plus .01
December		9.85 unchgd.
January	9.86	9.88 plus .01
February		9.90 plus .01
March	9.93	9.95 unchgd.
April		9.86 —.10
May	10.01	10.02 plus .01
June		10.01 plus .01
July	9.99	10.01 plus .01
August		9.97 plus .01
September		9.93 plus .01
Middling	Spot	10.16 —.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 28.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 28.

Scinde,	Fully Good	6.10 —.05
Scinde,	Fine	6.35 —.05
Scinde,	Superfine	6.60 —.05
Bengal,	Good	5.85 —.05
Bengal,	Fully Good	6.10 —.05
Bengal,	Fine	6.35 —.05
Oomra,	Good	7.00 —.05
Oomra,	Fully Good	7.30 —.05
Oomra,	Fine	7.60 —.05
Broach,	Fully Good	9.20 —.05
Broach,	Fine	8.45 —.05
Broach,	Superfine	8.70 —.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 28.

October	15.45 —.13
November	15.45 —.13
January	15.71 —.09
March	15.94 —.11
May	16.21 pl. .01
July	16.36 —.11
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	16.55 pl. .05

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 28.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb., Cargoes:—
Afloat Sellers 42|3.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb., Cargoes:
Shipment Sellers Sept.-Oct. 43|3.
Wheat, South Ausoralian, Parcels:
Afloat Sellers 45|-
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels:—
Afloat Value 44|-.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 28.

Interest, Day to Day Loans .5 per cent.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 5-1|2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 6-3|16 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 6-3|8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6-3|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 7-1|4 per cent.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Alcock and Steamship Shares Rise

BULLS ACTIVE BUYERS

Bombay, Sept. 28.

The Stock Exchange ruled firm particularly for industrial section where bulls were found active buyers. Alcock shares opened at Rs. 348/ and rose Rs. 14/ and closed at the higher level of the day. There was extensive enquiry for steamship shares. Bombay steamer opened at Rs. 273/ and rapidly advanced to Rs. 229/ at the close without any setback. Scindia shares were flared to Rs. 13/6 but lost As 2/ towards the close from the highest peak. There was very good demand for Cement shares. Bombay Burma shares also advanced. Tata

****

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Sept. 28.

Bombay Dyeing 775,78,77
Century 327,28
Colaba 136-14
Crescent 93
Fazul 576,73,83,81,82
Indore 375
Madhowji N. 29-6
Nagpur 485
New Great 175
Pearl 346,48,47,50
Simplex 47,46-14
Swadeshi 412
Burma 770,77
Hydro 1240,55,53
Tram 141-14,41
Deff. 273,83-2
Ord. 70-8, 71-14
Bundi 18-6,8
Indian 290,97,95
Katni Ord. 210,13
Alcock 348,62,60,62

****

Hydros recovered yesterday's loss and made its way to Rs. 1253/12. Tata Steel shares opened weak but in sympathy with rise in other shares gradually improved. Mill shares ruled steady and with a fair amount of business exhibited good undertone. It being now the end of the settlement there was fairly large transfer business on the exchange. The last day for squaring up open business of October delivery is Monday the 30th inst.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Sept. 28.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 347-8
Apollo 60 nil 3-8.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 135
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 160
Bharat (500) 10y, 78/12.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 777/8
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) nil 160
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 90,
Century 100 328/12
Central India 100 485
Colaba Land Mills 136/14
Crescent 100 93/12
Currimbhoy 250, nil 102-8
David 250, nil 225.
Dawn 250 471/4
E. D. Sasson United Ord. 0/7/6
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 150
Edward Sassoon 200 200 ni 83-12.
Elphinstone 100, 7.
Fazulbhoy 280 582/8
Finlay 100 10y. 98-12
Framjee Petit 1000, nil. 180.
Gokak 100 148-12
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 6y 1700
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 1060
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 to 1060.
Indore Malwa 100 12/21 375
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Sinhji 1,000, 10y. 1600
Kastoorchand 100, nil 12/2
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2300.
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 90
Kohinoor 10; 173/12.
Laxmi Cotton 200, 10 xd. nil, 1525
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1240
Madras United 250 7/8i 400
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 860
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65
Minerva 100 nil 88.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 88-12.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 153/12
New City of Bombay 73-12.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 467 175
Osmanshahi 75 2|4y 48.
Pearl 210, 350
Phoenix 100, 325
Premier 10, nil 2/3
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 65.
Sholapur 1000 10f xd. 4,510.
Simplex Mill 46-4.
Sir Shapurjee Broacha 100 nil 7.
Swadeshi 180, 20; 412/8
Tata Mill 25, nil, 32/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500 2475
Western India Spinning 1,000 of 905

BANKS.

Bank of India 3?/2 x.d. 99
Baroda 5500 078 x.d. 77.
Central 200 x.d. 18/8
Estern £5 dd. 90.
Imperial 506; 40f. 1377/8
Imperial Contributory 135 10f 341/4
Union 5/11, 3/4
P. & O. Bank £10, 10f 125.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Gundi Portland 10/0/0 80f xd. 18/8
Central India Mining 6/12.
Gwalir Cement 88 10f 101
Indian Cement 295
Punjab Cement 100 12/12
Shahabad Cement 10y., xd 153/12.
Shivrajpur 20 2/1 x.d. 18/6.
United Cement 100 6y. 68
Katni Ord. 213/12
Katni Defd. 740

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 51/11/6f 772/8
Amritsar Patti 3/10/0f xd. 115
Central Provinces 89/8
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97-8.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 80-8
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 85
Larkhana 100 1f 86/8.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97-8
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 82
Sind Light 100 5/7 62
Tapti Valley x.d. 640
Upper Sind 100 nil 88

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 6y. 133/12
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd 123/12
Andhra Valley Ord. x.d. 702/8
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 141/14
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1253/12
Tata Power 800 nil 650
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4f. 153/12.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 140

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+50 1180
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 225
Manmad Manufaturing xd. 280
New Berar 500 70y 825.
New Mofussil 400 30y. 550
New Prince of Wales 500 20y. 410
Volkart U. P. 50/0/30y 490.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100 30|52 1925.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/12/12
New India Assurance 6y. 23
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 2070
Vulcan 100 08/0y xd. 6/8
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199 6y 362/8
Attock Oil 1, nil, 38.
Belapur Co. 50, nil 16.
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200, 505.
Bombay Setam Co. Ordy. 229/6
Burma Uganda 82 nil 33.
Burma (1) Corporation 771-4.
Burma Crop. 10 Rs. 10 by 12/4
Indian Radio Ord. 365 Def. 365
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8, 187/8.
Kemp 200 15 188-12.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 127/8.
Scindia Steam 13/4
Tata Construction xd. 42/12
Tata Iron Ordy. 71/14
Tata Iron Defd. 283/2
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 113
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 104
Kasttorchand Mills T. 7 (F.T) 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 102
Tata Hydro B 8 108/12.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £102
Tata Power 7 1/2 p.c. 103.
Andhra Valley B 8 108-12.
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F.T 90

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata 1st Pref. 137
Tata 2nd Pref. 79/8
Andhra Pref. 1,010.
Tata Power Pref. 1,085.
Tata Hydro Pref 1,080.

OILS & CAKES.

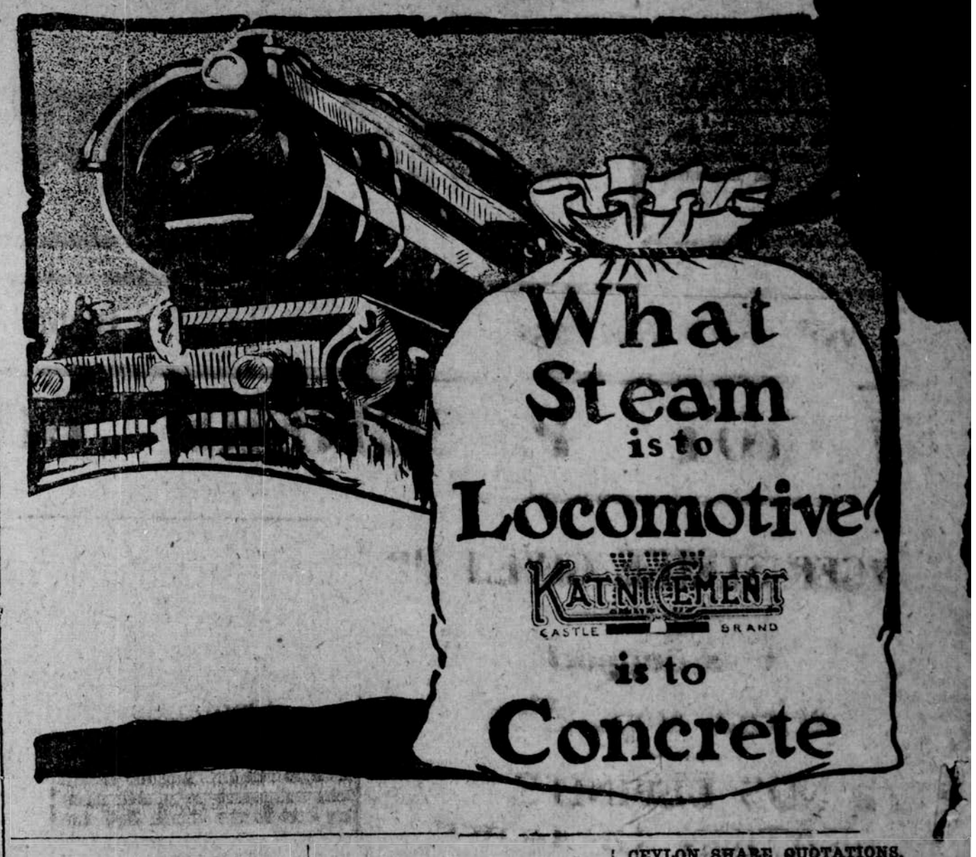
(The Tata Oil Mills Com., Ltd.)
Bombay, Sept. 28.
Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 545/ per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Read Rs. 565/ per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 137/ per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 28.

Castorseeds, Delivery May Opening Rs. 50/15, Highest Rs. 51/3/6, Closing Rs. 50/15.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 56/10, Highest Rs. 56/14, Lowest Rs. 56/, Closing Rs. 56/10.



Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 28.

B C Rate T T 1|5 25|32.
B C Rate D D 1|5 13|16.
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16
Cash.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16
TO MID-OCTO.
Banks Selling T T 1/5.31/32 Jan./
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8
Cash.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32.
Cash.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8. Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 Oct.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 11/32 Nov.
NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278 1|4.
Banks Selling T T 278.
Banks Buying T T 277.
PARIS —
Banks Selling D D 919.
Banks Buying D D 930.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 940.
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 133 1/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 130 1/2
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 133 1|4.
SHANGHAI —
Banks Selling D D 155 1|4.
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Sell D D 157 1/4
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8
CROSS RATE.—
Nek York/London 4.85 5/16 27th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/3 1/4 28th inst.
Japan/London 1/11 21/32 27th inst.
London/Paris 123.85 27th inst.
London/Belgium 34.870 27th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.16 27th inst.
London/Italy 92.70 27th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steadier.
Gold £4/4/11-1/2 26th inst. £4/4/11 1/2 27th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 9/16 26th inst. 23 5/16 27th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 5/8 26th inst. 23 3/8 27th inst.
Silver New York Ready 51 26th inst. 51 27th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 6 1/4 per cent. 26th inst. 6 1/4 per cent. 27th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 6 3/8 per cent 26th inst. 6 3/8 per cent 27th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 1/4 per cent. Nominal 3 Mos. 3 per cent 6 Mos. 4 per cent 12 Mos. 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver. Uncertain. Decline due to general selling.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 28.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.35-3/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.09-1/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.86
T.T. Madrid on London	32.78
T.T. Milan on London	92.70
T.T. Berne on London	25.17
T.T. Paris on London	123.85
T.T. London on Prague	165.90

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 28.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:—
Oct.-Dec., per cwt. 12|2-1|2.
Jan.-Mar., per cwt., 12|4-1|2.
C. & F. Bombay:—
Oct.-Dec., per cwt., 12|5-3|4.
C. & F. Karachi:—
Oct.-Dec., per cwt., 12|6-1|4.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 28.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68|12|6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931|36 Rs. 91.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90|10
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 77|14.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96|4
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 88.
5 per cent War Loan due 1928-47 Rs. 96|2.
3 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97|15
5 per cent Loan 1939-44 Rs. 96|2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100|11|0
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 101|9.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 100-13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102|1
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103|1.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76|4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76|4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76|4.
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88|4
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 105.
5 per cent Municipal due 1972-73 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—2nd October settlement 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68|12|0 5 per cent 1945|55 Rs. 101-8-6.
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNT

Bombay, Sept. 28

3 Months Discounts 8 6-3|16 p. c.
6 Months Discounts 6 3|8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 1|2 p.c.
Call Money 2 1|4 per cent.
One Month 2 1|2 per cent.
Three Months 3 per cent.
Six Months 4 1|2 per cent.
Twelve Months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Dull.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 p.c.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 28.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Quoted Dec.-Jan. £9-2-6.
Castorseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Sept.-Oct. £17-15-0.
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Sept.-Oct. £19-15-0.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 28.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Sept.-Oct. £23-17-6.
Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Oct.-Nov. £23-17-6.
Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F., Ton:—
Shipment Hull Sellers Sept.-Oct. £23-7-6.
Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Sept.-Oct. £24-2-6.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 28.

Demand Bills 484.87

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 28.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1|2.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Sept. 28.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb., Spot Sellers 9s. 13|16d.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

Messrs. Fobres and Lund, have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, today:—

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	21
Carunal Rub. and Tea	10
Ceylon Planters	28
Ceylon Rubber	47/8
Clunes Estates	22
Cochin Rubber	31
Eila Tea	170
Estates Co. of Uva	34
Fairlawn Estate	36/8
Frocester Estates	60
Hatbawe Rubber	10/8
Honiton Rubber	7/8
Horawala Rubber	45
Indo-Malay Estates	20
Jambulande T. & Rub.	12/8
Jebong Rubber	15
Kalutara Company	34
Kalutara Rubber	16
Kelani Valley Rub.	25
Langat River	21
Lanka Rubber	59
Langdowne Rubber	195
Maha Uva Estates	55
Meall Mor Estates	21
Mirighena Rubber	40
Narangoda Rubber	25
Neuchatel Estates	38
North-Western Rub.	17/8
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	21
Rubber Growers'	32
Saffragam T. & Rub.	195
Talgaswella Tea	42/8
Torrington Tea	25
Udabage Tea	65
Udapolla Rubber	20
Ullswater Rubber	11/8
Vogan Tea	40
Warriapolla Estate Plus. Cocoanuts.	27

Remarks:—Rubber:— Spot Colombo—Re. 0.51 cents.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 24

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

Names.	Latest Prices.
Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Ordy.	£0 11 3
London Tin Syndicate Ordy.	2 15 0
Nundydroog Co. Ordy.	0 18 0
Associated Electrical Industries Ord.	2 1 6
Attock Oil	2 15 7 1/2
Associated Portland Cement	1 7 3
Underground Electrical Railways	1 2 9
Electric Supply Corpn.	2 12 0
Snia Viscosa	0 18 3
Beira Railways	1 2 6
Calico Printers	1 1 3
Marconi International Marine	2 18 9
Rhodesian & General Asbestos Corpn	5 6 3
James Finlay Ord.	5 0 0
General Elec. Ord.	2 16 0
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 0 0
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 7 6
International Rys. of C. America Ord. doll. 47	
Malayalam Plantations	1 12 6
British Burma Petroleum	0 6 9
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	4 1 3
Margarine (N. V.) Unie	5 2 6
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 9 3
African Asbestos Trust	0 15 0

Market weak
Stock of rubber in London 40,151
Increase on week 1250

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

ING.

...tish India
...in England.)
...PASSENGERS
...ERVICE
...AILINGS to PLYMOUTH
...DON CALLING AT MAR-
...ILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA
...VERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929		ALL	
Oct.	Viceroy of India		19,648
,,	Mantua* ..	VESSELS	10,946
,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
,,	Macedonia* ..		11,120
,,	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..	NOW SAIL	16,088
,,	Viceroy of India ..		19,640
,,	Rawalpindi*		16,611
,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	11,518
,,	Narkunda x ..		16,572
,,	Ranpura ..		10,602
,,	Rajputana* ..	FROM	16,568
,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
,,	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Mantua* ..		10,946
,,	Viceroy of India ..	BOMBAY	19,000
M r.	Maloja x ..		20,837
,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
,,	Razmak@ ..	WITHOUT	10,602
,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
,,	Rawalpindi*		16,619
,,	Morea(Extra)	TRAN-	10,946
,,	Razmak ..	SHIPMENT	10,602
,,	Malwa* ..		11,000
,,	Narkunda* ..		16,572
8 May.	Viceroy of India ..	AT	19,648
,,	Rajputana* ..		16,568
,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	ADEN	11,518
,,	Mooltan x ..		20,847
,,	Macedonia ..		11,120

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

(All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
London and back via Sea ..	£105	£75
London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 15th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
28th Nov. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
19th Dec. ..	Domala ..	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
24th ,, ..	Domala ..	8,442

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£50	£88

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929.		
27th Sept.	Macedonia*	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Australia.
22nd ,,	Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan
25th ,,	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.
22nd ,,	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.
20th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1930		
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
17th ,,	Macedonia. .	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
31st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
28th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay.

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£100 via Sydney

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929 9-30 a.m.		
28th Sept	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C Mandvi.
30th ,,	Vita ..	Karachi via P'Oxa & C. Mandvi
2nd Oct.	Barjora ..	Basrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
4th ,,	Vasna ..	Basrah via Karachi
9th ,,	Kasapara ..	East & South Africa.
about 14th Oct.	Ellora ..	Mombassa and Zanzibar.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Monday, Wednesdays, Thursday Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive.	Leave.
aTokushimaMaru.	5976	18 Sept.	29 Sept.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	...	@2 Oct.
Sado Maru ..	5898	28 Sept.	14 Oct.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	...	@16 ,,
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 Oct.	28 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10760	...	@30 Oct.
Awa Maru ..	602	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	...	@13 Nov

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Kitano Maru ..	8000	3 Oct.	20 Oct.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	17 Oct.	3 Nov.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	31 Oct.	17 Nov.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong	From Kobe.
		Maiden.	
Taiyo Maru ..	23000	16 Oct.	24 Oct.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	30 Oct.	6 Nov.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers	Arrival	Departure
Shinnoh Maru ..	26th Sept.	10th Oct.
Sumatra Maru ..	9th Oct.	23rd ,,
Chifuku Maru ..	25th Oct.	8th Nov.
Shunko Maru ..	8th Nov.	22nd ,,
Honolulu Maru ..	24th Nov.	6th Dec.
Shinnoh Maru ..	9th Dec.	21st ,,

For Particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams "SHOSEN".
Box No. 855.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Wardan and Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele No. 22997.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	5,27,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Sterling and Rupee Letters of Credit Issued.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney etc, may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	56,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO, Manager.

INSURANCE.

East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the SECRETARIES Bombay

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS	
Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1/2	1000 p.a. End Rs. 1-
Strongest Reserves ! !	
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.	
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,44,170.	
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.	

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

DOUBLE THE NUMBER

Spend 16 annas and you get 32.

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

To cure Constipation, Brain-fag and urinal disorders.

Ask for Price list. Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road.

The ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY, Jamnagar (Kathiawar

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Whitlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer etc., on application. Instantly relieves apin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Rs. 1-4. Postage extra.

Ask free booklet to
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road., Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Tel. Add: "Ulcer" Kandi.

Cook EASY

Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE.

Annapurna Cooker Co., Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:—
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WANTED—SPECIAL and DISTRICT AGENTS, throughout Bombay Presidency on liberal commission. Apply: CALCUTTA INSURANCE LTD., 15, Hare Street, Calcutta.

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WANTED—AGENTS everywhere, pay commission, particulars samples against anna stamp. CURIOS TRADING AGENCY, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A 1892

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—PROPERTY with several buildings and fine paved compound suitable for Cinema Film Co. or Factory at Chinchpokli, Parel Road, on tram line. Write to or see SUPERINTENDENT, Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, No. 3, Chawpati Road.
C 1884

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WANTED HINDUS OF BOTH SEXES desiring suitable matches in ordinary, inter-sect, inter-caste and inter-provincial marriages and widow remarriages. Apply BOMBAY MARRIAGE BUREAU, POST. BOX 874 BOMBAY, with anna stamp for prospectus.
M 32779

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EARN Rs. 100/- monthly by working in leisure hours without investing any capital Get free particulars from The National Trading Co., Ludhiana, Upper India
R1909

BOOKS.

INDIAN McSWINEY—Jatindra Nath Das, the Martyr, English edition). Price Re. 1/- including postage payable in advance. Remit to-day to avoid disappointment. J. N. MAZUMDER, Editor, Panchajanya 25, Srish Ch. Choudhury's Lane P. O Cossipore, Calcutta.
L 32920

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CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Bissapore Square North, Calcutta.
Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.
Best arrangements. Home comforts.
Family suits available.
Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

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THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Tata Oil Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 30th September, 1929, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Statement of Accounts for the 8 months ending 31st March, 1929, and the Report of the Directors and Auditors.
2. To elect a Director in place of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., O.B.E., who retires in accordance with Article 120 of the Company's Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Dinshaw D Romer, who retires in accordance with Article 120 of the Company's Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, C.I.E., who retires in accordance with Article 119 of the Company's Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint the Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd September to 7th October, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS, LTD., Agents,
S. D. SAKLATVALA,
Director.
Bombay, 12th September, 1929.
32363

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of Rupee One per Share for the year ended 31st March, 1929, was declared at the Tenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on the 27th September, 1929, and was made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after 21st October, 1929, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 15th day of September, 1929.

By Order of the Board,
W. MILLARD,
Sub-Manager.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS, if any, should be notified without delay.
32917

FOR SALE.

ESTABLISHED Manufacturing Opticians business in busiest part of the Fort FOR SALE as going concern, including goodwill, plant and stock-in-trade. Enquiries by letter only to Messrs. LITTLE & CO., Solicitors, Central Bank Building, Fort.
32911

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
CENTRAL SALSETTE TRAMWAYS

ON and from 1st October, 1929, a New Service will be introduced on the Central Salsette Tramway. For timings see Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

H. G. KEILY,
Chief Trans. Superintendent.
Bombay, 27th September, 1929.
32916

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Monday, the 7th October 1929, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1-4 Letters from (1) the Honorary Secretary, J. N. Wadia Charitable Dispensary, Mahim, (2) the Honorary Secretary, Dadar Co-operative Institute, (3) the Secretary, Dhanvantry Arogya Mandir and (4) Mr. Ratanji Nasarwanji Lakdawalla—Applying for a grant-in-aid for their respective institutions.

5. Letter from Bai Ratanbai Laxmidas Mehta—Applying for a monthly grant-in-aid for a night school conducted for the benefit of the Depressed Classes at Dadar.

6. Letter from Lt.-Commissioner Stanley R. Ewens of the Salvation Army—Requesting that the grant-in-aid given by the Corporation to the Salvation Army Rescue Home at Matunga may be continued.

7. Letter from the Chairman, Executive Committee of the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital—Requesting that the grant-in-aid given by the Corporation to the Hospital may be enhanced.

8. Letter from the Superintendent, American Mission School for the Blind—Requesting that the grant-in-aid formerly given to her institution may be continued.

9. Letter from the Secretary Shri Smarth Vyayam Mandir—Requesting that the grant-in-aid given by the Corporation to his Institution may be increased from Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,000.

10. Letter from the Joint Honorary Secretary, Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society—Requesting that financial support may be given to the Society.

11. Letter from the Honorary Treasurer, Society for the Protection of Children in Western India—Forwarding copies of the Annual Report of the working of the Society.

12. Letter from the President and Manager, Free Ayurvedic Dispensary at Kamatipura—Forwarding copies of the report of the working of the Dispensary.

13. Letter from the Secretary, A. M. C. Free Opthalmic Hospital—Forwarding copy of the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts of the Hospital.

14. Letter from the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Local Self-Government Institute—Regarding the holding of the 1930 Session of the Provincial Conference of the Local Bodies of the Bombay Presidency.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee.—

15. Recommending sanction to an amount of Rs. 4,184-5-0 being appropriated as shown by the Commissioner to meet an excess in the cost of the work of providing by the B.B. and C.I. Railway Company an additional Kutchra Siding at Mahaluxmi.

16. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 4,550 being made to meet the cost of providing certain conveniences at the Dadar Market.

17. Recommending that the revised Schedule of License Fees submitted by the Revenue and General Purposes Committee be sanctioned.

18. Recommending sanction to Mr. K. P. Guzdar, Town Duty Officer, being paid an honorarium of Rs. 750 for the extra work done by him in connection with the preparation of the Government Electoral Roll in regard to the Legislative Council Elections for Bombay City Constituencies.

19. Forwarding for information the Municipal Auditors' letter objecting to a payment of Rs. 2,000 as honorarium to Mr. N. D. Mehta, Retrenchment and Reforms Adviser, and the Committee's Resolution thereon.

20. Reporting that the Committee have forwarded a letter from Mr. Karsondas Jivraj regarding nuisance caused by the bad condition of the drains surrounding his premises at Bazar Gate Street to the Public Health Committee for disposal.

21. Recommending sanction to the proposals made by the Commissioner for the repayment of loans due this year and for financing capital expenditure during the year.

22. Reporting that the Committee have referred the Commissioner's letter regarding additional medical staff required at the K. E. M. Hospital to the Medical Relief Committee.

23. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter reporting the permission given to Dr. Abdulla Karmally, Officiating Medical Superintendent, Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals to attend the J. J. Hospital for an hour every morning.

24. Recommending sanction to an additional Budget grant of Rs. 208 to write off an equivalent amount of the cost of certain articles of furniture found missing at the King Edward Memorial Hospital.

25. Recommending sanction to an advance of Rs. 1,287 to meet an excess expenditure caused in the work of installing a new Air Compressor at Bhandarwada, etc.

26-27. Statements of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts (26) not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (27) exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee subject to the Corporation's orders

Schools Committee's letters:—

28. Forwarding copy of the revised grant-in-aid code for the award of grants to private primary schools.

29. Submitting a report as to the reduction in the number of holidays in Municipal schools.

30. Forwarding quarterly report of the working of Free and Compulsory Primary Education in F and G Wards.

Letters from the Commissioner.—

31-34. Requesting sanction to the payment of gratuities not exceeding (31) Rs. 133-6-6 to a retired halalkore woman in the Health Department (32) Rs. 131-7-0 to another retired halalkore woman in the Health Department (33) Rs. 133-6-0 to a retired halalkore in the Health Department and (34) Rs. 274-8-0 to the widow of a deceased coolie in the Drainage Department.

35. Forwarding a statement showing the number of motor vehicles taxed and exempted.

36. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of anopheles larvae of mosquitoes.

37. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

38. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.

39. Requesting sanction to the sale of a piece of land in the Hornby-Ballard Scheme to the B. E. S. and T. Company for a rotary Sub-Station.

40. Requesting sanction to the drain pipe of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institute being laid through the Tulsi Pipe Line ground belonging to the Municipality.

41. Requesting sanction to a piece of set-back land at Chakla Street being leased to Mr. Haji Noormahomed Haji Janmahomed.

42. Letter from Dr. M. D. D. Gilder—Requesting on behalf of Dr. R. M. Mistry that he may be granted leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

Letters from the Municipal Secretary.—

43. Submitting a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

44. Submitting a list of Resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received.

45. Reporting the name of a Councillor who has ceased to be a member of the Revenue and General Purposes Committee owing to his absence from the meetings of that Committee.

Notices of Motions.—

46. From Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar, seconded by Mr. Y. G. Pandit—For appointing Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar to be a member of the Revenue and General Purposes Committee.

47-48. From Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner (47) as to whether he has made an application to Government for a share in the new Petrol Tax levied by the Government of India and (48) as to the advisability of applying to Government for a grant for the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College.

49. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For appointing Mr. S. G. Keni to be a member of the Water Committee.

50. From Dr. M. B. Velkar—For obtaining certain particulars as to the serving of Notices on owners of houses in (1) Dhuswady, Thakordwar (2) Cheulwady and (3) Newwady to have them levelled metalled, paved, etc., under section 305 of the Municipal Act.

51. From Mr. I. S. Patel—For requesting the Commissioner to call upon the proprietor, of the Madhavrao Scindia Mills to fill up a portion of the tank belonging to them.

52. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala—For expressing regret at the death of Dr. Cowasji Pestonji a former member of the Corporation.

53. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For obtaining certain particulars about the assessment of houses in the Malabar Hill postal district.

54. From Mr. I. S. Patel—For requesting the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee to draft a representation to Government requesting them to undertake legislation compelling cloth dealers to give to their employees a full holiday each week.

55-66. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala—(55) For requesting the Schools Committee to consider the desirability of hiring from the Improvement Trust a building at Matunga for locating all schools at Matunga in one central building and (56) For requesting the Commissioner to submit proposals for locating a temporary market at Dadar Parsi Colony.

57. From Dr. M. C. Javle—For obtaining a report regarding the levying of toll on the Municipal road leading to Vehar Lake.

58. From Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram, seconded by Mr. M. M. Desai and another Councillor—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the nuisance caused by foul and obnoxious smells prevailing on the foreshore at the Colaba Reclamation.

59. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar, seconded by Mr. S. G. Keni—For obtaining a report as to the desirability of having a market on a modest scale at Wadala.

60. From Professor V. G. Rao—For requesting the Committee appointed to consider the introduction of Physical training in Municipal schools to submit their report after consulting the Schools Committee.

61 From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For expressing opinion that Government should take steps to prevent the transfer of the control of the Hydro-Electric License to an alien syndicate.

62. From Mr. E. R Hirjibehedin.—For appointing Dr. J. N. Choksy to be a member of the Committee appointed to investigate the grievances of workmen.

63. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas seconded by Dr. J. N. Choksy—For expressing opinion that Government should bear half the debt incurred by the Improvement Trust.

64-65. From Mr. I. S. Patel—(64) For requesting Government to amend the Town Duty Seredule so that Town Duty on dangerous and non-dangerous petroleum may be levied at rates not exceeding 2 annas and 1 anna respectively and (65) For obtaining a report from the Revenue and General Purposes Committee as to the advisability of appointing another firm of Solicitors for dealing with less complicated cases.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation.—

66. Regarding the revision of the grade of the post of the Deputy Assessor.

67. Regarding the levy of Town Duty on vegetable Ghee and other Ghee substitutes.

68. Regarding the amendment of Rule 30 of the Drainage Rules.

69. Regarding the amendment of the Municipal Act so as to enable a system of interpellations being introduced at Meetings of the Corporation.

70. Regarding the report submitted by Major G. Covell, I.M.S. on Malaria in Bombay.

71. Regarding the collapse of Javeri (Suratwalla) Building at Charni Road.

72. Regarding plans and estimates for the proposed construction of an additional storey on the present hostel building at the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College.

73. Regarding the desirability of constructing a reservoir of water of sufficient capacity on Antop or Golanji Hill.

74. Regarding a suggestion for permitting the use of untested water pipes and fittings of certain well-known makes.

75. Regarding the consolidation of Municipal Taxes.

76. Regarding the question of improving the sources of income of the Municipality.

77. Regarding the system of assessment and collection of Municipal Taxes.

78. Confirmation of the proceedings of the Special Committees.

79. Schools Committee's letter—Forwarding printed copies of excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 28th September, 1929.
32918

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY, the 30th September, 1929, at 3 p.m.: but the Special Jurors, who are serving in the part heard case (Manchester Mill Murder Case) should attend at 11 a.m. as already announced in Court.

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court:
Bombay, 28th September 1929.
32919

TENDERS

WANTED.

TENDERS for the installation of a Public Address Loud speaking equipment in the amphitheatre tent to be fixed in Lahore for the deliberations of the ensuing Session of the Indian National Congress in the last week of December 1929.
32900

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RE: GIRDERING OF BRIDGES BETWEEN BHOPAL & BINA.

TENDERS will be received by the Agent, G. I. P. Railway at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 29th October, 1929, for the supply of steelwork, etc., required for the above noted work.

2. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for re-girdering of bridges between Bhopal and Bina."

3. The prescribed form of tender with specification, conditions of contract and drawings may be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set in cash or by money order only which amount will not be returned.

4. The work must be fabricated in India.

5. The Railway is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. The result of the Tender will be published in the Indian Trade Journal.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Ry.
Bombay, 26th September, 1929.
32912

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BOMANJI ARDESHIR WADIA, of Bombay, has agreed to sell to my client Final Plot Number 44A of the Town Planning scheme Number 3 of Vile-Parle, free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, property, claim or demand whatsoever in the said piece of land or any portion thereof by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, purchase, partnership, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in "Vasant Niwas" Building, at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims; and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated at Andheri this 27th day of September, 1929.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A.,LL.B.,
Advocate.
32921

YOGA

A Correspondence Course in Western Hypnotism, Personal Magnetism, and the Eastern Higher Stages of Yoga.

FEE Rs. 20.

THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,
TINNEVELLY (INDIA).

LEGAL

NOTI

NOTICE IS HE... that Messrs. ARDE... BHAI BARIA and ... DADABHAI Baria, o... Parsi Inhabitants, have ... ed to sell the property her... described to our clients. A... sons having any claims or demand against or to the property either by way of Mortgage, Gift, Sale Use Trust, Possession, Inheritance, Lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Top Floor, Yusuf Building, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land containing an area of nine hundred and thirty-seven square yards or thereabouts situate on and being plot No. 63 of the Sandhurst Road (West) Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay bounded on the East by land of the Board laid out as a service passage, on the South by the property of Vinayak Dhondiraj Bivalkar, on the West by plot No. 62 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Chaturbhuj Bhawanidas and on the North by the Sandhurst Road, which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 7413 and bears Cadastral Survey No. 629, Girgaum, and is with the dimensions and abuttals thereof delineated on the plan drawn hereon being thereon coloured pink and blue and surrounded by a red boundary line together with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon consisting partly of a ground floor and four upper floors and partly of a ground floor and three upper floors, which said premises are now in the occupation of the Lessees or their under tenants and are assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1831 (3) Sheet No. 3-B together with the right at all times hereafter during the subsistance of the terms granted by the Lease, dated the 16th January, 1923, by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay to Ali Mahomed Camruddin and Tyeballi Camruddin in common with all other persons, who have, or may hereafter have the like right to use the said service passage and the common sewer now or hereafter made or passing under or along the same for the purpose only of leading drains into such common sewer pursuant to the covenant in that behalf.

Dated this 24th day of September, 1929.

MADHAVPRASAD & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
32904

OUR LION BRAND

Magical Piles Balm patented in the Govt. of India patent office is a sure external Remedy for any kind of Chronic Piles. Absolute Cure within ten days. Pain and Bleeding will be stopped within 24 hours No pain or Burning sensation when Medicine applied. Price per Tin Rs. 2-8-0 only.

PILES BALM DEPOT.
Tel:—"Piles" P. O. Box No. 40.
P. O. Vizagapatam, B. N.

WHY OLD?

SAMPLE FREE.

Our "Rajvaid Hair Dye" instantaneously turns the white hairs into natural deep black and makes them shining and lasting jet black.

This "Rajvaid Hair Dye" is the best, cheapest and easiest in use
Price One phial Re. 1-2.
Small phial As. 10. Postage 1 to 3 phials As. 6.
On remittance of Rs. 4, a triple phial is sent free of postage.

RAJVAID SRI RAMAKESH LAVIRAJ,
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Telegrams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

K-END CRICKET IN BOMBAY

poils Matches on Saturday

matches played on ea Face on Saturo be abandoned on rain. At the Par- the home team just beat the Young ion Cricket Club before made it necessary to stop. ding their opponents in on a soft wicket the Parsis soon tun- led their opponents out for a poor score of 77 runs, which they them- selves were able to overhaul thanks to some forceful play by J. S. Elavia and F. K. Nariman.

YOUNG FRIENDS' UNION C. C.

R. A. Parelkar, run out	10
B. N. Sawant, c. Tata b. Mistry	2
K. H. Mastakar, c Khurshedji, b. Tarapore	3
B. B. Dalvi, b. Tarapore	0
G. V. Tandulwadkar, b. Colah	15
N. V. Vaidya, c. Tarapore, b. Nariman	16
B. J. Arondekar, c. Murzban, b. Tarapore	3
R. G. Bapat, c. Mistry, b. Nariman	8
M. N. Hate, (not out)	4
A. K. Mahtre, b. Tarapore	2
N. D. Lowalekar, b. Khursedji	2
Extras	8
Total	78

Bowling Analyses:—

F. N. Tarapore 4 wkts. for 23 runs.

E. S. Mistry, 1 wkt. for 15 runs.

S. H. Colah, 1 wkt. for 4 runs.

F. K. Nariman, 2 wkts. for 24 runs.

B. Khurshedji, 1 wkt. for 4 runs.

Fall of wkts.:—1 for 10; 2 for 13; 3 for 13; 4 for 29; 5 for 32; 6 for 47; 7 for 56; 8 for 68; 9 for 75; 10 for 78.

PARSI GYM.

S. H. Colah, c Parelkar, b Bapat	0
D. P. Tata, c Arondekar, b Bapat	0
J. S. Elavia, b Parelkar	29
F. K. Nariman, (not out)	32
R. K. Marzban, l.b.w. Bapat	5
B. Khurshedji, (not out)	6
F. N. Tarapore (Did not bat)	
J. D. Coomana "	
E. S. Mistry "	
M. G. Kapadia "	
F. M. Bharucha "	
Extras	8
Total (for 4 wkts.)	80

Bowling Analysis:—

R. G. Bapat, 3 wkts. for 32 runs.

R. A. Parelkar, 1 wkt. for 23 runs.

Fall of wkts.:—1 for 1; 2 for 10; 3 for 48; 4 for 53.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES.

—:o:—

CAUTIOUS BATTING AND A DRAWN GAME.

Nothing better could have been desired for cricket than the weather on Sunday, but despite this the wickets were as a rule difficult, and cautious batting had to be resorted to. This was the characteristic feature of the match between the Parsi Gym. "A" and the Islam Gym. on the latter's ground. The visitors batted first, losing three wickets with only 16 runs scored. N. D. Marshal and F. E. Kapadia, however, made a good stand and stayed together until 95 runs had been put on the board. Strangely enough both scored a like number of runs. M. J. Vakil succeeded Kapadia and was still unbeaten when his side declared at 168 for 8 wickets. Shakoor, Kazrani and Khan gave the Islam Gym. a fair start, but when Vishram and Barodawalla were dismissed for "ducks", the batting tailed off and the home side were lucky to play out time.

PARSI GYM.

S. H. Mehta, c Mohiuddin, b Hakim	0
K. C. Cooper, c Vishram, b Ha-Kim	3
N. D. Marshall, l.b.w. Hakim	38
R. K. Marzban, b Mohiuddin	0
F. E. Kapadia, l.b.w., Mohiuddin	38
M. J. Vakil, (not out)	32
P. H. Daruwala, c Kazrani, b Mohiuddin	5
G. R. Dastur, c and b Hakim	15
B. Khurshedji, b Hakim	5
N. B. Cooper, (not out)	8
S. F. Bamboat, (did not bat)	
Extras	24
Total (for 8 wkts.	168

Bowling Analysis:—

A. A. Hakim, 5 wkts. for 53 runs.

Mohiuddin, 3 wkts. for 37 runs.

Fall of wkts.:—1 for 0; 2 for 11; 3 for 16; 4 for 95; 5 for 99; 6 for 110; 7 for 135; 8 for 141.

ISLAM GYM.

I. A. Shakoor, c Marzban, b Marshall	13
G. Kazrani, b Daruwala	20
A. G. Khan, b Khurshedji	10
M. H. Vishram, c Marzban, b Daruwala	0
T. T. Barodawalla, c Bamboat, b Daruwala	0
A. Peerbhoy, c and b Daruwalla	1
S. Kadri, (not out)	23
G. Mohiuddin, c Kapadia, b Daruwalla	3
A. A. Fyzee, (not out)	6
A. Hakim (did not bat)	
Y. Hirji "	
Extras	2
Total (for 7 wkts.)	78

Bowling Analysis:—

N. D. Marshall, 1 wkt. for 22 runs.

P. H. Daruwalla, 5 wkts. for 41 runs.

B. Khurshedji, 1 wkts. for 8 runs.

Fall of wkts.:—1 for 16; 2 for 40; 3 for 44; 4 for 44; 5 for 46; 6 for 46; 7 for 63.

L. P. JAI AND S. S. DONGRE SHAPE WELL.

At the Hindu Gym. the pitch was in a fair state when the Hindu Gym. began their match with the Friends' Union Cricket Club. The home side lost Wadkar and Pardeshi early, but Jai and J. V. Dabholkar formed a fruitful partnership which raised the score to 125. Consistent batting prevailed hereafter and the Gym. declared at 230 for 8 wickets, Deshpande and Hindlekar being unbeaten at the end after having scored 23 runs in partnership.

A good knock of 48 by S. S. Dongre was the outstanding feature of the visitors' innings, the match eventually ending in a draw.

HINDU GYM.

K. G. Pardeshi, c Udeshi, b S. R. Godambe	12
B. R. Wadkar, c G. Dharadhar b S. R. Godambe	4
L. P. Jai, b Katrecha	66
J. V. Dabholkar, c Godambe, b Katrecha	37
V. M. Merchant, l.b.w., Gupte	9
J. D. Wagle, c Katrecha, b Godambe	18
C. M. Rana, (run out)	12
S. N. Kesarkodi, c Godambe, b Vyvarkar	0
R. K. Deshpande, (not out)	47
D. D. Hendlekar, (not out)	3
G. B. Gavankar, (did not bat)	
Extras	17
Total (for 8 wkts.)	230

Bowling Analysis.—

S. R. Godambe, 3 wkts. for 71 runs.

A. G. Gupte, 1 wkt. for 52 runs.

P. Katrecha, 2 wkts. for 61 runs.

Vyvarkar, 1 wkt. for 17 runs.

Fall of wkts.:—1 for 7; 2 for 26; 3 for 125; 4 for 136; 5 for 142; 6 for 164; 7 for 165; 8 for 207.

FRIENDS' UNION C. C.

C. N. Mehta, c Hendlekar, b Dabholkar	10
S. S. Dongre, c Hendlekar, b C. M. Rana	48
V. S. Dongre l.b.w., Dabholkar	0
A. G. Gupte, b J. Dabholkar	1
S. R. Godambe, b C. M. Rana	18
P. Vithal, (not out)	14
Udeshi, b Gavankar	29
G. Dharadhar (did not bat)	
M. G. Shroff "	
Vyvarkar "	
P. Katrecha "	
Extras	11
Total (for 5 wkts.)	131

Bowling Analysis:—

J. V. Dabholkar, 5 wkts. for 43 runs.

G. B. Gavankar, 1 wkt. for 31 runs.

C. M. Rana, 2 wkts. for 31 runs.

Fall of wkts.:—1 for 24; 2 for 25; 3 for 27; 4 for 77; 5 for 131.

PARSI GYM "B" DRUBBED.

At the Parsi Gym. ground, the second string of the home club suffered a thorough drubbing at the hands of the Customs Athletic Cricket Club. The Gym. were dismissed for 64, Nakra and Marker contributing more than half the score. For the Customs A. Thornber played a fine innings of 91 runs, his partnership with Reubens realizing 96 runs. The latter gave an attractive display for his 31 runs. The Customs put up a total of 204 for the loss of 6 wickets and won easily.

PARSI GYM. "B".

K. S. Writer, c—b, Divekar	0
D. N. Forbes, c—b, Clarke	4
F. M. Bharucha, c—b, Clarke	7
E. P. Morris, (run out)	0
M. J. Marker, hit wkt. b Clarke	25
K. N. Nakra, hit wkt. b Clarke	17
S. R. Mody, c—b, Divekar	4
Darukhanawala, b. Clarke	0
N. R. Adenwalla, b. Divekar	0
M. H. Engineer, (not out)	0
Ghaswalla, b Clarke	2
Extras	5
Total	64

Bowling Analysis:—

Divekar, 3 wkts. for 31 runs.

Clarke, 6 wkts. for 28 runs.

Fall of wkts.:—1 for 0; 2 for 6; 3 for 9; 4 for 16; 5 for 50; 6 for 61; 7 for 61; 8 for 61; 9 for 61; 10 for 64.

CUSTOMS A. C.

Abrahams, c Ghaswalla, b Nakra	5
R. Thornber, c Darukhanawala, b. Engineer	91
Reubens, c Engineer, b Nakra	31
Crisp, (run out)	7
Brewin, (not out)	29
Hafiz, st. Morris, b Ghaswalla	0
Alloo, b Ghaswalla	0
Clarke, (retired)	6
K. Thornber, (not out)	20
Engineer, (did not bat)	
Divekar "	
Extras	15
Total (for 6 wkts.)	204

Bowling Analysis:—

Nakra, 2 wkts. for 40 runs.

M. H. Engineer, 1 wkt. for 50 runs.

Ghaswalla, 2 wkts. for 39 runs.

Fall of wkts.:—1 for 17; 2 for 113; 3 for 142; 4 for 153; 5 for 155 6 for 155.

RECORD SALES AT SWADESHI BAZAAR

Great Rush at Madhav Baug Exhibition

The rush of the public at the Bombay Youth League Swadeshi Bazar was almost unparalleled on Sunday, more than 10,000 persons having attended. Three times, owing to the extraordinary rush, the sale of admission tickets had to be stopped.

The stalls of the Youth League and the Rashtriya Stree Sabha drew the largest amount of patronage. The 21st Century Restaurant run by the Youth League was literally minting money, and so tremendous was the competition to get seats at tables that the lady and gentlemen "waiters" were hard put to work.

The photograph of Jatin Das presented to the Youth League by the Excelsior Photo Enlarging Company continues to attract large crowds.

Patanwala's distributed hundreds of samples of their well known perfumery articles. The proprietors of Johnson's inks a cent percent Indian product offered several interesting prizes to the purchasers of their inks and gums on the coupon system. The Cocogem stall appeared to be a hot favourite especially with the children who crowd round it admiring the electric doll that performs such seemingly wonderful gesticulations. The Aryan Brush Company's various brushes were in demand while the Kohinoor Cologne water was having good custom and Ajani's locks and scissors were much appreciated. Other stalls also continued to attract attention and record sales were effected.

One special feature was the huge attendance of ladies to the great delight of the stall-holders who found them more appreciative buyers. The entertainment programme was the best arranged so far. Miss Vatsala Kumtekar delighted a large audience by her singing. The Cinema Show showing a Jackie Coogan film, was also included.

Bombay City & Suburbs

—:o:—

TUESDAY, Oct. 1.

Mahatma Jayanti: Public meeting of ladies—Madhav Baug—4 p.m. Mrs. Naidu to preside.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

'G' WARD DISTRICT C. C.

A special general body meeting of the members of the above Committee will be held on Sunday the 6th proximo at 9 a.m. in the above Committee's Office to consider the changes in the Constitution.

S. K. P. ATHLETIC CLUB.

Tournaments of indoor games of the above Club will be held about the first week of November 1929. Members are requested to send the entries on or before the 15th of October 1929, to the Hon. Secretary for Sports, S. K. P. Athletic Club, Shanti Niwas, Queen's Road, Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P and O mail steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from Bombay of 14th instant arrived at Marseilles at 4 p.m. on the 27th instant. Passengers travelling by the P and O Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday evening. The mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

The P and O mail steamer "Rawalpindi" arrived London on Friday the 27th instant.

G. I. P. RAILWAY STAFF UNION

An extraordinary general meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Audit Staff Union was held in the Soman Building, Girgaum, Bombay on Saturday. A large number of staff attended the meeting. The Secretary explained the position of the Union and the work so far done. In view of the impending separation of Audit from Accounts over the G. I. P. Railway from the next month, the meeting resolved to change the name of the Union from "Audit Staff Union" to "Accounts Staff Union" with necessary modification of the Rules.

LAST THREE DAYS

OF THE

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE

SWADESHI BAZAR

AT

MADHAV BAUG

Open from 3 p.m. to 9 p.m.

The rush was so great on Sunday that 3 times the sale of tickets had to be stopped.

To-day's Entertainment Programmes

GARBA BY LADIES

(Rashtriya Stree Sabha) 4 p.m.

Music by Kumar Vinai Mandir

SITAR

By Miss Sabnis—6-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra s. s. "Nagina" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 1st October 1929 instead of on the 29th instant as previously notified.

Mails for Australia per s. s. "Otrants" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 1st October.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra s. s. "Homefield" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 4th October 1929.

INDIAN STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.

The second meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian States' Peoples Conference will be held in the office of the Conference at Ashoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay on Sunday the 6th October at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To consider the situation created by the Order of the Jodhpur Darbar prohibiting the Jodhpur States' People's Conference and also by arrests of Messrs. Jainarayan Vyas and Anandrai Surana, the members of the Executive Committee of this Conference, who were organising the Jodhpur Conference.

(2) To appoint a sub-committee to organise public opinion within these States with a view to secure elementary rights of citizenship and responsible Government.

(3) To appoint representatives for the Round Table Conference conveyed by the All-Parties National Convention Committee.

Bombay Ladies Celebrate Gandhi Jayanti

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a public meeting of ladies will be held at Madhav Baug (C. P. Tank) to-morrow (Tuesday) at 4 p.m. to celebrate the 60th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside. A special programme has been arranged which included Garbas, singing and recitations. The function is open to ladies of all communities.

At the Youth League Swadeshi Bazar, by special arrangement, Tuesday from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. is reserved for ladies.

TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE IN MYSORE.

—:o:—

The Office of the Publicity Officer to Mysore Government in a Press Note states:—

"Government have decided to establish a Technological Institute as an All-State Memorial to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of the reign of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. A strong Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Brajendra Nath Seal has been appointed to work out the details of the scheme."

REMOVAL OF MUNICIPAL OFFICER

RIGHT TO BE EXERCISABLE BY GOVT.

BILL TO AMEND BOMBAY CITY MUNICIPALITIES ACT

The Bombay Government Gazette of Saturday's date publishes the text of Bill No. XXIV of 1929 a Bill further to amend the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is observed:—

"Under sections 33 (2) and 34 (5) (b) of the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925, a chief officer, health officer or an engineer in a municipal borough can be removed from office only by the assent of at least two-thirds of the whole number of councillors. It appears that these provisions are not adequate and that in the interest of the efficiency of municipal administration it is necessary that Government should have power, in its discretion, to make, if necessary, an order vetoing the appointment or the continuance in office of a chief officer, a health officer or an engineer, when the selection made by the municipality is found to be unhappy or, for any reason against the interest of the municipality. Such a power exists in the case of appointments made by district municipalities, *vide* section 177(1) (ii) of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901. As a safeguard it is provided that the power to require the removal of any such officer from office shall be exercisable by Government only if a recommendation for such removal has been made by a resolution passed by a majority of the members, present at a special general meeting called for the purpose."

SCIETIFIC EXHIBITION.

—:o:—

In the Scientific Exhibition which is being held in the Royal Institute of Science in aid of H. E. The Governor's Sindh Relief Fund for four days commencing from 27th inst. a collection of about 41 rare plants of botanical interest has been sent to the exhibition from the Municipal Gardens, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENT PARK.

—:o:—

POSTPONED OPENING NIGHT TO WEDNESDAY.

Owing to the inclement weather, the management of the Bombay Amusement Park and White City, which is situated at Bazargate Street Fort, opposite the Mint, very wisely cancelled their opening night on Saturday last to Wedesday next, the 2nd October. The few days extra will not only permit of the weather clearing up but will also, the management advised us, permit them to erect the necessary shelters to guard against the elements, so patrons visiting the Bombay Amusement Park and White City on Wednesday next or thereafter will be assured of ample protection against the weather.

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

Love in the famous Latin Quarter of Paris, the great love which a woman bears for the man she loves, and the still greater love which she has for her child, such is the powerful theme of "The Woman on Trial" featuring Pola Negri and Einar Hanson which is being shown this week at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao). There is life, gaiety and happiness followed by a heart-breaking tragedy. The truly great sacrifices which a woman will make out of love and supreme sacrifice which countless women make out of mother love are the twin motives of a stirring and poignant drama. The scenes shift from the romance and poverty of an artist's studio in the Latin Quarter to the luxurious mansion of a wealthy man. There is a court scene of crushing grief in which the heroine bares her soul in order to save her child. Pola in this picture has a role which is perfectly suited to her exotic temperament and she gives a finished performance. She appears as a modern woman of fashion in Paris wedded to a rich husband whom she does not love. A double theme is played by her—an unquenchable love for an artist who is sick and in poverty, and her love for her child. Einar Hanson who plays opposite to Pola, gives a commendable performance. The programme includes the latest Pathe Super Gazette.

DEATH OF "DEPSESSED" CLASS MEMBER

—:o:—

BANDRA MUNICIPAL BOARD ADJOURNS.

BANDRA, Sept. 27.

At the meeting of the Municipal Board held yesterday, Mr. Leo Rodrigues, President, paid a tribute to the late Mr. Tulsiram Babaji whose death took place on Saturday last. Mr. Rodrigues referred to him as the first nominated member to represent the Depressed Classes taking an interest in civic matters. Mr. Tulsiram was engaged in the leather trade and was a contractor to Government for supplying the covers for books.

Mr. Sawant then moved: "That this Board has learnt with deep regret the sad and untimely death of Mr. Tulsiram Babaji and do adjourn without transacting any business as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Tulsiram Babaji. This Board fully sympathises with the family in the loss sustained and authorises the President to send a copy of the resolution to Mrs. Tulsiram Babaji and family."

The motion was passed, the members standing up.

WORLD'S STATISTICAL SITUATION OF COTTON

International Federation Figure

SEASON 1928-29

The International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association issued on September 7 its usual half yearly statistics of cotton consumption and mill stocks of the world for the year ended on 31st July, 1929. The figures published below relate to raw cotton only and no bale of linters or waste cotton of any kind is considered. The total world's cotton mill consumption for the year ending 31st July, 1929, compared with the same period last year is as follows:—

	July 1929	July 1928
American	15,076,000	15,407,000 −331,000
Indian	5,178,000	4,523,000 +655,000
Egyptian	989,000	956,000 + 33,000
Other growths	4,639,000	4,654,000 −15,000
Total	25,882,000	25,540,000 +342,000

MILL STOCKS.

AMERICAN COTTON

The totalworld's mill stock of American cotton on July 31, were 2,129,000 bales as against 2,112,000 bales same day last year. The stocks were distributed as under:

	July 1929	July 1928
Europe	342,000	290,000
Asia	390,000	327,000
America	995,000	984,000

INDIAN COTTON.

	July 1929	July 1928
Europe	433,000	290,000
Asia	1,395,000	1,429,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON

	July 1929	July 1928
Europe	143,000	116,000
Asia	19,000	19,000
America	62,000	33,000

OTHER GROWTHS.

	July 1929	July 1928
Europe	299,000	340,000
Asia	241,000	262,000
America	145,000	132,000

CHEAP INDIAN COTTON.

Mr. Arno S. Pearse, the general secretary of the Federation, points out that during the season ended July 31 last the consumption of American cotton was 331,000 bales less than that of the previous season, while consumption of East Indian cotton increased by 665,000 bales. The consumption of Egyptian cotton and sundries did not change much. The total consumption of all kinds of cotton during 1928-29 was 25,882,000 bales, against 25,540,000 bales. The increase of 342,000 bales was accounted for by the larger use of East Indian cotton which was attractively priced in relation to American cotton during most of the season. Cotton consumed in this country during 1928-29 totalled 2,800,000 bales of all kinds, against 2,904,000 bales in the previous season. Only three days of the cotton stoppage in Lancashire fell within the period covered by the returns, and the fall in consumption probably reflects the inactivity caused by the weeks of poor business which followed the employers' announcement of their intention to press for lower wages. Consumption of American cotton in Great Britain for the season fell by 39,000 bales, to 1,910,000 bales and that of "sundries" fell by 134,000 bales to 342,000 bales. Consumption of Egyptian cotton, at 365,000 bales was 7,000 bales larger while that of East Indian increased by 62,000 bales.

LATE PROF. S. M. PARANJPYE.

BOMBAY'S CONDOLENCE MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Girgaum Hindu Mahasabha a public meeting will be held today (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the People's Jinnah Hall, Congress House compound, to offer condolence to the sad death of Sjt. Shivram Mahadeo Paranjpe of Poona. Mr. Jehangir B. Patel will preside and Messrs. N. D. Savarkar, M. B. Welkar, A. B. Kolatkar, Prof. Surathar and others will speak.

REPORT OF HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF BARODA COLLEGE

—:o:—

The Honorary Secretary, The Historical Society, Baroda College, writes:—

"The first meeting of this Society was held to congratulate Prof. J. M. Mehta, M.A. (Oxon), Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, President of the Society for the current year, with Principal S. G. Burrow in the chair. The second one was held under the chairmanship of Mr. M. B. Nanavati, the Director of Commerce, Baroda State, when Mr. Shrimukh V. Desai of the Senior B.A. Class, read a paper on "The co-operative movement in Bombay Presidency."

Principal D. R. Gadgil of the M. T. B. College, Surat, on his visit to Baroda, delivered an interesting lecture on "The census statistics in Gujarath and Kathiawar." Mr. B. S. Hiray also read a paper on "The Deccan Village as it exists to-day," when Prof. K. H. Kamdar, presided.

I take this opportunity of sincerely thanking Principal Burrow, Mr. M. B. Nanavati, Dr. J. M. Mehta, the President of the Society and Prof. K. H. Kamdar. Lastly, it would be very ungrateful on my part if I close my report without mentioning the names of those whose sincere help has enabled me to pit on the Society, the names of Mr. Ravikant K. Desai, Mr. Yogendra B. Desai and also Mr. Balvant A. Desai. I thank them all most sincerely."

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ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1929.

The President-Elect.

—:o:—

Mahatma Gandhi having refused to reconsider his decision not to accept the Presidentship of the Congress, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been elected in his place by the All-India Congress Committee without a dissentient voice. The reasons that Mahatmaji urged at the A.I.C.C. meeting for excusing himself could not have convinced many. But the assurance was entirely superfluous that even without being President he would put every ounce of his energy into Congress work. It is obvious that his reluctance to accept Presidential responsibilities was due less to lack of energy than to his feeling that the country had not adequately carried out the enterprise it had solemnly undertaken to carry out at Calcutta and that he was out of tune with some of the new tendencies in Indian politics. The A.I.C.C. presumably felt it to be inexpedient, even if possible, to commit the Lahore Session of the Congress to any definite policy. The Congress itself, which will meet at a time when Indians will be literally at the parting of ways, will have to lay down the policy suited to the exceptional situation in which it may find itself. If Mahatmaji finds that policy consistent with his principles—we think he will not worry about the goal controversy—he will be what he was in 1921, the power behind the Congress throne. If not, he wishes to reserve to himself the freedom to see how best he can serve the Congress without doing violence to his conscience.

Without dwelling further on what might have been, we hasten to congratulate Pandit Jawaharlal on the unique honour conferred upon him by the country. He eminently deserves that honour. He loves his country passionately and has already served it nobly. Possessing abilities of no mean order, he adds to them an intimate experience of the various currents and cross-currents of national and international politics. He thinks boldly, daringly, and will no doubt, impart a bracing freshness to Indian politics, which often seem to get into a hopeless rut. On principles he has never budged and will never budge an inch, but he has too lively a sense of responsibility to throw away the substance in the vain pursuit of a shadow. His utter selflessness and his passion for justice to the poor and the down-trodden are beyond all praise. In short, Pandit Jawaharlal represents much which is latent in Young India but which is fast coming to the fore. Else he would not have been elected without a single dissentient vote by the All-India Congress Committee.

Apart from these merits of Pandit Jawaharlal, his election has a symptomatic value which none can afford to ignore. It is a gentle reminder to the old order that a new one is following close on its heels, to the complacent critic of India that she is not quite so unchanging as she seems to be. The election is but the expression of a healthy hopeful impulse of the country. It is a glorious opportunity that Young India has won to make good its promises. We have confidence that the youth will rise equal to the responsibility imposed upon it. We earnestly hope the Lahore session of the Congress will give a sure lead to young and old alike in the common pursuit of the country's freedom.

What is Their Policy ?

—:o:—

At the Lucknow sessions of the All-India Congress Committee a resolution was passed congratulating the East African Indian Delegation on the "sound, national stand" it had taken on questions of common franchise and land-settlement on terms of absolute equality with the White settlers. The resolution rightly deplored the attitude taken up by the Government of India on the question of supporting the Indian claims in East Africa and protested against the novel theory laid down by them that they were merely "advocates" instead of functioning as a high contracting party to protect the interests of Indians overseas. The Congress desires Government to make "an early declaration of their policy" in this matter and after the speeches of Sir Fazli Hussain and Sir George Schuster the public is, indeed, entitled to wonder what precisely is that policy. In his interview with the "Chronicle" Pundit Kunzru who left last Saturday to put the Indian case in East Africa before the authorities in England expressed his surprise at the performance of these two spokesmen from the Treasury Bench during the recent Assembly debate. It is significant that after the second meeting of the Emigration Committee he should be under the impression that the views which non-official members had propounded there had been accepted by Sir Fazli Hussain and Sir George Schuster, but to his astonishment their speeches in the Assembly debate showed a totally different attitude towards the Indian case in East Africa. What is precisely the policy of the Government of India in this matter? What have they represented to Whitehall and why are they anxious to conceal from the public what they have said? These are questions which in the public interest deserve a prompt answer by them.

Europeans in India

—:o:—

The speech of Mr. Chapman Mortimer at the meeting of the European Association, Bombay, has some pleasing features. It is not truculent or aggressive as several speeches at the meetings of European Associations in other places have been in the past. It is more defensive and betokens a healthy appreciation on the part of Europeans of the inevitable changes in India and of the need for a graceful adjustment to altered conditions. Mr. Mortimer painted a very attractive picture of all the good things that the British have done for India and are still doing. That, however, is but one side of the shield. We, too, shall pass over the other side since we are more concerned with the present and the future than with the past and since Indians are sure to be as forgiving in their strength as they have been meek in their weakness. Speaking of the future, Mr. Mortimer said: "We ask for no privileged position, all we ask is that we along with every other minority shall receive a fair deal and that we shall not be penalised by unfair discriminatory legislation." A fair deal the European community in India will get in any case, but it can secure even a generous deal if it acquits itself as an integral part of the Indian nation, anything like a privilege being, of course, out of the question. Mr. Mortimer himself asks for no privilege and lays down a happy test of a fair deal. "India's happiness and prosperity" he says, "are bound up with the economic condition of her people and, in particular, of the ryot and peasant farmer." We have not the least doubt that in all matters of legislation or administration affecting the interests of classes, Indian or European, the economic well-being of the masses will be the foremost consideration. Experienced businessmen as they are, the British should be the first to realise that by serving the Indian masses, they can serve themselves as well as the country.

Whose Conduct Is Improper ?

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The "Search-Light" of Patna having some time ago published certain documents of public interest which the Bihar Government had chosen to keep confidential, the Government were wroth against the paper and withheld from it all official advertisements and announcements on the ground that it had committed a breach of confidence. The Government's conduct was wrong in two ways. In the first place the paper had committed no breach of confidence or honour since it secured the documents absolutely through normal channels without using any improper methods and since the party that delivered the documents had obviously imposed no condition of secrecy. Merely because an official chooses to write "confidential" across a document, an Editor is not bound to suppress it. It is rather his duty to publish it if publication is in the interests of the public. Secondly a Government that deals with public money for the payment of advertisements is bound to use it in the interests of the public by giving advertisements to widely read papers whether or not they are subservient enough to it. It is most curious that an official of the very Government which accused the paper of breach of confidence later offered to renew its patronage if the Editor would disclose to it the sources of his information. The offer itself is in the nature of a bribe and an inducement to commit a real breach of confidence. It is needless to add the "Search-Light" has spurned the offer. No Editor with any sense of honour would ever accept it.

Late Prof. S M. Paranjpye

—:o:—

All Maharashtra and many outside it deeply mourn the sudden death of Prof. Shivram Mahadeo Paranjpye. Beginning life as a Professor of Sanskrit, he soon joined Lokamanya in all his political activities. During the stirring anti-Partition agitation days he edited the "Kal", a Marathi political weekly, and soon made his mark as a vigorous journalist and was honoured with imprisonment. He threw himself heart and soul into the Non-Co-operation agitation that began in 1920 and was not long in reaping reward in the shape of further imprisonment. After his release he did much to keep up the spirit of Non-Co-operation through his new Marathi weekly, the "Swarajya". Next to politics literature was his cherished pursuit. He will long be remembered as one of those gifted Maharashtrian worthies who dedicated their lives to the service of their country.

WHY NOT?

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AFTER EGYPT, INDIA

BY BERNARD HOUGHTON).

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

By Air Mail.

Mr. Henderson, aware that some Egyptians may be so ungrateful as to reject the treaty negotiated with Mahmud Pasha dictator, informs me that "no Government could make concessions in response to such a pressure. Not yielding but a stiffening of attitude must be the result of any such endeavour." If Mr. Henderson had studied British history—which is unlikely—he would have perceived that the precise contrary is true, that only in response to pressure does that Government yield. In every conquered country its settled plan has been to retain all real power in the hands of its nationals, whilst giving just sufficient minor posts to the wealthier part of the vanquished people as will secure their loyalty. Only when the conquered set up a strong agitation, or, as in Ireland, rise in revolt, are concessions made. The Labour Cabinet make these very partial concessions to Egypt from no love of freedom, still less from a desire to honour Britain's pledged word, fifty times given and fifty times ignored. They make them because the Egyptians, headed by the Wafd, have made impossible rule by British bayonets under the screen of a puppet King. It is precisely because the Egyptian "hot-heads" as Mr. Henderson styles them, have not been quiescent, have not been subversive, that Egypt is to have at least the semblance of liberty. Moreover, the "hot-heads" of India have also to be dealt with, and that speedily. For reasons of expediency, it were wise to settle the matter before grappling with the major problem. Two nations simultaneously in unarmed revolt might tax even the resources of the British Empire, harassed at home by unemployment, abroad the advancing might of America.

JUSTICE OR MIGHT.

Putting aside these questions of tactics, let us pass to the higher planes of nobility. The Foreign Secretary affirms that Britain will not yield to Egyptian agitation. But why not? If this agitation be just and right, why should the British Government not yield? In such refusal it steps down from the platform of reason and justice and human right. It ranges itself with the despots of long age from Sermchibag of Babylon to Attila the Hun, or the leaders of a tribe of marauding savages. With all these it has even been a question not of justice but of armed might. "Sic vela, sic jubeo" (So I will, so I command) has ever been their motto, and necessity, the tyrant's plea, their only justification. Morally, what shred of difference is there between this attitude and that of a naked African chief? Materially, the difference no doubt is huge. The one is armed only with spear, bow and arrow, the British Empire is equipped with battleships submarines, cannons, machine guns, aeroplanes and the most fiendish devices for destroying by poison gas whole populations. But does that affect in any way the merits of the case? Does that convert injustice into justice or wrong into right Mr. Henderson will not deal with the Egyptians as equals nor will he discuss matters with them. He prefers to treat with the British puppet Mahmud Pasha who has trampled their constitution under foot. He, professed Socialist, speaks in the authentic language of despots. If this be Socialism, the world were well quit of socialist doctrine. But in truth it seems rather the policy and the method of imperialists. In this as in other matters, the Labour Cabinet is little else than a gramophone, playing in turn the pieces put for-

(Continued on page 10.)

KUMPTA & UPLAND COTTON

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A SUGGESTION TO EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION

(BY C. D. SHIRAHATTI.)

There is considerable justification for the demand that Kumpta and Upland Cotton may be allowed to be tendered against Broach Hedge Contract of the East India Cotton Association.

At present, these styles are tenderable under the Southerns' Contract, but this provides no protection to the trader or cultivator of these growths, inasmuch as the Southerns Contract, traded in and for all the practical purposes, is a "dead" contract.

JUSTIFIABLE DEMAND.

There is nothing intrinsically objectionable in allowing Kumpta and Upland Cottons to be tendered against Broach in the East India Cotton Association, because—

These growths fall well within the range of growths tenderable at present, which vary from Navasari to Dholleras and Kala-ginned Cotton.

Parallel growths, i.e., cotton which has about the same value in spinning are tenderable against Broach, viz., Cutch Saw-ginned, Dharwar and Surat.

Geographically, there can be no objection, as cotton not only from Surat and Broach Districts is at present tenderable against Broach contract, but also cotton from Cutch, Kathiawad, and Dharwar.

There is considerable pressure from the millowners to have a single hedge contract. The present proposal would, therefore, tend towards this, and so be acceptable to the millowners.

IN THE INTERESTS OF GROWERS.

If Kumpta and Uland are made tenderable the "Broach" hedge would be more valuable and practically hedge for traders in these styles; and the benefit of same would ultimately be passed on the growers. With the growth of the Co-operative Cotton Sale Societies and with their handling of collectively larger quantities of cotton it may be possible for the Co-operative Cotton Sale Societies to hedge their cotton in Bombay and secure the benefit of fair price of the year. At present the cultivator's fate for the whole year is decided on the market rate for the one or two days on which he has to sell "Kapas." The Bombay Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents may, therefore, with advantage exert their influence so that the cotton from all places in Belgaum and Dharwar Districts including Indian States, should be made tenderable against the Broach Hedge Contract by the East India Cotton Association.

Notes of

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A Tory Stunt.

A Foreign Office issued on Friday agreement had been ween Mr. Henderson galevsky, the Soviet gards the subjects to by negotiation on the of full deplomatic relation ween the two countries. This has induced the "Times" and its cousins the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Morning Post" to raise the silly cry, "Surrender to Moscow." They read into the Foreign Office Communique a breach of faith on the part of the Labour Government. It will be recalled that Mr. Henderson had assured the House of Commons two months ago that there could be no resumption of relations with Russia without adequate guarantees regarding debts and propaganda. But this Tory stunt to damn the MacDonald Government, accusing them of surrendering to Moscow, will prove a damp squib because Mr. Henderson has already made it clear that he is determined to secure a satisfactory solution of the "debt and propaganda" problem.

"Narrowing the Atlantic."

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald informed a Reuter's representative on the occasion of his leaving for America on Thursday "I am off in the hope of being able to do something to narrow the Atlantic." Narrowing the Atlantic is a picturesque phrase sure to catch the imagination of the people on both sides of the "pond" and it would be used as a convenient and arresting slogan by the American Press, whose partiality for "catching" slogans with "pep" in them is well-known. But the British Premier did not omit to refer in his lengthy statement to the significant fact that before any naval disarmament was possible "Washington & London will have to devise means for ending the Geneva deadlock of 1927." Much depends upon the attitude of the financially powerful Big Navy group in America in this connection. Will President Hoover and his political following in the American legislature be strong enough to check its activities?

Primary Education Conference.

The Primary Education Conference, held at Bandra during the week end is the third of its kind, the first having been held in this City in 1926 and the second at Poona in 1927. This Conference, as its name implies, deals exclusively with primary education but deals with it in a thorough-going manner. It is organised under the auspices of the Association of School Boards, Bombay Presidency, its members being either teachers or persons actively interested in primary education, and is therefore both representative and well-qualified for the tasks it has undertaken. Its main functions are to co-ordinate the educational efforts of the various School Boards, to examine the working of the Primary Education Act of 1923, and to press methods of reform upon the educational authorities. Despite the odds against it has already achieved a fair measure of progress and is bound to achieve more in the near future.

A Sorry Record.

The speeches of Mr. M. K. Paranjpye, President of this year's Conference, and of Mr. Hiralal M. Desai, Chairman of the Reception Committee, both contain well-informed and critical comments on the progress, such as it is, of primary education. That progress has been these several years disappointing beyond all expectations and Mr. Paranjpye makes no bones about fixing the main responsibility upon the Government which thrust unusually heavy responsibilities upon local bodies in respect of primary education but failed to provide the necessary funds. He says: "The Education Department has been guilty of the gravest educational sins in the last six years. It has closed down training institutions,.....it has disallowed legitimate expenditure incurred by School Boards,.....it has again and again twisted the interpretation of rules framed under the Act;.....it has delayed—I am afraid purposely—sanctioning the schemes for compulsion submitted by local authorities and used every method—wrong or right—to cut down the grants due to them." The Conference must make a dead set against the reactionary policy of Government.

What He Saw in Print.

An eminent statesman avowed that he had burnt his boats and destroyed his bridges, and had the joy of seeing in print that he had burnt his boots and destroyed his breeches.

...AST AND WEST

...UPSETS INDIAN SIMON ...ERS WHO STEAL QUIET-...AWAY AT SPEECH TIME

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.

THE "INDIAN SOCIAL CLUB."

A brief reminder of last week's incident is necessary as an introduction to the amusing sequel. Mr. Saklatvala's own words, to the Secretary of the Club, Mr. R. S. Nehra: "You seem to be using your secretaryship to persecute and blackguard Saklatvala ..... 'I had to save the Club from a great dishonour which your methods threatened to bring on it. I had to save the reputation of Indian leaders of all parties ..... In your mad idea to carry out a pet project you did not realise the enormity of your actions ..... Your special invitation to members of the Simon Commission on the one hand, and your careful exclusion of far more distinguished politicians who were leaders in the Anti-Simon movement, like Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, and Sir Phiroze Sethna (who were in London) made your action a very cunning and dangerously controversial political action."

The "Sunday Worker" referred to the incident in the following terms:—

"A sensation was caused by the intervention of Comrade Saklatvala in a luncheon of the Indian Social Club last Sunday.

"The secretary of this body, avowedly non-political, had invited, without the sanction of the committee, certain 'distinguished' guests. These turned out to be those Indians who had agreed to form an Indian commission, complementary to the Simon Commission, who are at present in Britain collaborating with Simon's gang in the preparation of a report.

"As soon as Sak discovered the identity of the 'distinguished' guests he rose and protested against their presence as an insult to India, and announced that he would not allow them to speak. His remarks aroused tremendous enthusiasm, especially amongst the younger Indians present.

"Those Commission members who had turned up decided, when speech-time came, that discretion was the better part of valour, and stole silently away. Another 'distinguished' guest was Dr. Drummond Shiels. 'Under-Secretary for India, who also discreetly departed."

RESULTS.

The Secretary, Mr. R. S. Nehra, B.A., "Solicitor and Privy Council Agent," retorted by circulating perfectly stupid allegations against Saklatvala, and even against Mrs. Saklatvala, a fellow member of the Club. He actually had the temerity to call their protests against his own political plot, an unjustifiable introduction of politics into a Social Club!

Before starting on the Rejoinder, the separate and independent work of Mrs. and of Mr. Saklatvala, it is well to make an observation on the "Sunday Worker" report. It is to be feared that the spirit of the little notice will be taken by some as confirming Mr. Nehra's accusations of vulgarity and brute force. It is well to remember what a mixture of courtesy with politeness dominates Sak's every action, and to reflect on the placid sweetness of calm of Mrs. Saklatvala, to give the lie to Mr. Nehra's accusations "Would not allow them to speak" does not describe the scene. Sak said that, sooner than let a photograph of the "distinguished" Simonian "guests" be taken, to appear later in the Press, as a proof of Indian friendliness to the Simon Commission, he would himself risk a fine or even imprisonment, by smashing the photographer's apparatus. This, however, was not a riotous or disorderly threat: it was a serious, sober and desperate resolution to save Indians from misrepresentation, for the behoof of the MacDonald Government.

Nehra then circulates his views, not even hesitating to refer to the "decency" of a lady correspondent. The happy couple of victorious culprits send me the correspondence, with the covering note by Shapurji.

"Just now I am artfully blamed in some quarters for having introduced politics into the Social Club of Indians in London. The boot is really on the other foot, and I request you to read the attached correspondence and to form your fair decision. ....I offer no apologies for my sincere and extreme devotion to the political and economic liberation of the oppressed masses and down-trodden clases. However, you all know that for 20 years past in my social and private relations with you all, I have never pestered any of you in any way on political grounds."

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter to Mrs. Saklatva'a from R. S. Nehra, B.A., 87 Chancer Lane, London.

24th August 1929.

Dear Mrs. Saklatvala,—I am surprised at the contents and tone of your letter, especially in view of the fact that when you first rang up I told you that I was not doing anything of my own, but was doing what I was desired to do by the President of the Club ..... a procedure which is quite in conformity with the rules of our Club, as well as any other. On hearing this, you were quite satisfied, but after a few moments, you had another inspiration, and changed your views on the telephone. You did did not definitely say that you wanted an emergency meeting of the Managing Committee to be called, but you left it to me to consult the other members of the committee and the president, and I did so. I found that there was no necessity to call an emergency committee meeting Your letter sent by hand by messnger, is certainly ignoring the facts as they actually exist First of all, though both of you have signed it, you did not have the decency to put anything on top of the letter, and you thus leave me in the dark as to whether I should take the letter as personal or in the capacity of Secretary of the Club. But on perusing it, I find some unwarranted attacks personally on me. These unfair personal attacks led me to conclude that both of you had written the letter either through having a personal grudge against me because I do not hold your Communistic views, or due to personal jealousy, which, unfortunately, is such a common and preponderating trait of some of our countrymen. I would have expected you both to have had the decency to wait until the meeting of the Managing Committee and thresh the matter out then, before accusing me personally, about it. In fairness to myself, I feel that I must answer some of your groundless allegations. I believe that both of you, being steeped in Communistic principles, have lost your balance of judgment, especially when you think of those who do not hold the same political views as you do. You are unable to see anything, except through Communistic glasses, and you are entirely intolerant about others. As you think that everybody who differs from you is wrong, your remarks about my wisdom, therefore, do not carry any weight. If you would look up the list of Patrons and Committee members, and also the list of ordinary members of the Club, you will find that there are not many of them who hold your views on politics. Moreover, the Club is not meant to be dictated to by any political creed, whether Communist, Conservative, pro-Government, or anti-Government. I know very well the object of your creating and trying to foment this little storm in a teacup, because it iis an avowed principle of the Communist creed to sow seeds of discontent and trouble in any organisation, whether political, social or otherwise.

If you will see that the fact of the distinguished visitors not being named is due to the reason that at the time of going to print, it was impossible to know who would accept and who would not accept the invitations, you will realise that there was nothing behind the minds of the President or myself or anybody else, in not having given the names of the guests.

Thirdly, the President has the right to do many things without having previously called a Managing Committee Meeeting. I took the views of many members of the Committee, and a good number of them agreed with the ideas of the President. I know fully well the tactics adopted by your husband, whose object as a Communist is to disrupt any organisation which does not follow him blindly.

Your attack personally on me was, I must say, wholly unwarranted and unjustified. I would not have written this letter to you, but you have provoked and forced me to do so.

However, I shall call a meeting of the Managing Committee as soon as possible, and if you would like the matter to be discussed, let me know in writing, so that I can include it on the agenda, and we will be able to thoroughly thresh out the same

Yours truly,

(Sd.) R. S. NEHRA, B.A.

MR. NEHRA'S REPORT ON SAKLATBALA'S BEHAVIOUR.

"The last lunch of the Indian Social Club was held on Sunday, the 25th instant at Pinoli's Restaurant. The President Dr. Paranjpye, asked me to do so. I also consulted those members of the Committee whom I could on the telephone. There were 117, including 9 guests present last Sunday. Out of the 9 Indian gentlemen, there *happened to be those who are members of the Central Committee*, but each of them came there in their own private capacity as Indians. The other guests included Sir Mohamad Habibullah, Mr. Raza Ali, Mr. B. Mukerji—the gentleman going on a cycle round the world—Mr. Bajpai, Mr. Sultan Khan—the British Chess Champion for this year—*Dr. Drummond Shiels and Mrs. Shiels* were also present as guests of a friend of theirs.

Mr. and Mrs. Saklatvala started at the very time they entered the reception room, speaking very loudly in a rowdy manner, and collected a crowd round themselves. They also had brought a few Communist followers who were not members of the Club, and *who had bought tickets at the door from the man in charge of collecting tickets. One of them looked like a hooligan, and wore a very shabby old tie and clothes*, and he made the biggest noise, next to Mr. and Mrs. Saklatvala.

"When we went from the reception room down to the dining room, we had hardly sat down a few moments when Mr. Saklatvala asked the President not to allow the photograph to be taken. The President did not comply with his arbitrary and bullying request. Mr. Saklatvala at once began canvassing amongst the people seated at the tables, and within a few minutes started addressing the assembly. The President called upon him to sit down and that he was out of order, but Saklatvala did not listen to him at all, and went on mentioning the Simon Commission and accusing the Secretary and the President. Everybody was highly displeased and shocked at his behaviour. People shouted to him to sit down but he carried on in a very loud and excited manner. When the President tried to speak, Mr. and Mrs. Saklatvala and a few supporters made a noise and did not allow Dr. Pranjpye to speak. Many ladies could not eat any lunch owing to this unexpected and most unpleasant disturbance. Soon after, hardly all the courses of lunch had been served, the guests and others started to leave, and by 3 p.m. most of the people had gone away. Mrs. Saklatvala *pranced* about in the room quite unlike a lady shouting loud with great excitement, and made things worse. I have tried to place the facts before you as I noticed them. If you had been there, I am sure you would not have liked it at all. Mr. and Mrs. Saklatvala did not show the slightest hesitation to kick up a row and insult any and everybody. The gathering consisted of 117 people, members, guests, ladies, Englishmen, an American visitor and new comers. Since then the Club has been spoken of by many people in very light terms who say that it is not a respectable club where Mr. and Mrs. Saklatvala can get up and at their sweet will and whim create this sort of unpleasant rowdiness and disobey the constitutional authority of the President.

"I shall be glad to hear your views and remarks on the matter and to know if you are willing to allow such scenes in the gatherings of the club and give in to the dictatorship of Mr. and Mrs. Saklatvala. Many of Mr. Saklatvala's friends requested him not to make such a fuss, but he was too excited to listen to anybody. I as Secretary deem it my duty to place these facts before you. Of course, I am tending my resignation at the next meeting of the Executive Committee, because under no circumstances can I advocate and tolerate such indiscriminately, insulting, rowdyism at the gatherings of the Indian Social Club.

R. S. NEHRA."

LETTER FROM THE LADY OFFENDER.

2, St. Alban's Villas,

Highgate Road,
N.W. 5.
29th August 1929.

Dear Mr. Nehra,—I have received your letter of the 24th inst. on Monday morning with postmark 7-15 p.m. clearance on Saturday, so how you expected me to get it before Sunday I do not know.

Our joint letter was, of course official, it was so addressed on the envelope also, and its contents and enclosure of money for the Club leave no doubt about it, and we naturally expect entire correspondence to be produced before the Committee, and not to be concealed from it. I never had any private correspondence with you.

You quite definitely undertook to call the Committee Meeting on Friday before the lunch, as you also did to see Mr. Mehta and you quickly backed out of both these engagements.

I cannot accept your excuse that you were advised by many members of the Committee to proceed with your arbitrary action, without a Committee Meeting, as I have been in touch with more than half the members of the Committee, and they emphatically deny that they were consulted.

In your letter of the 24th inst., you are making a deliberately false attempt to involve me in politics of this or that shade. This is quite ridiculous and the entire circle of my friends and acquaintances know me too well to be duped by you with such a red-herring.

Your savage attack on my husband's politics about which he will deal directly with you—indicates to me your mentality, with which you volunteered to fill the position of the Secretary of the Club when really nobody was properly acquainted with you, your ability or your motives.

Yours truly,

(Sd.) MRS. SEHRI SAKLATVALA

LETTER FROM SHAPURJI.

2, St. Alban's Villas,
Highghate Road,
N. W. 5.
September 4th 1929.

Dear Mr. Nehra,—On August the 22nd last I wrote you a letter jointly with my wife regarding your action as Secretary of the Indian Social Club. In Club correspondence members do not usually put the heading over the letter, and it is idle to pretend that that makes it private correspondence. The contents make the nature of such correspondence quite clear.

Your reply is addressed to my wife singly, but it is to our joint letter, and its contents refer to me more than Mrs. Saklatvala. I am, therefore, now making my official reply to your objectionable letter, so that the whole matter can be considered by the Club Committee, unless you purposely conceal this correspondence from the Committee.

I, of course, protest against your letter, because as Secretary of a purely Social Club you are not entitled to attack a member's political views or creed. However, I submit to the Club Committee through you that your letter of the 24th August is a very clear proof that you have wormed yourself into a position on the Club's Committee under external influences to serve some other ends than those of a Social Club. You seem to be using your secretaryship to persecute and blackguard Saklatvala and his politics for the satisfaction of Saklatvala's political opponents.

As regards our views on Communism and functions of members of the Communist Party—to which you know my wife does not belong—all that you write is foul and nonsensical. The language is not an Indian Club Secretary's, but it is the worn-out language of political hypocrites and Secret Service Department.

I have lived in England for as many years as you have lived perhaps for months. All throughout I have kept myself in close and cordial social touch with my Parsi compatriots here as well as with the entire Indian community in Great Britain. From days long before the Russian Revolution and foundation of the Communist Party, I have been openly known to be an unsparing and uncompromising fighter in the political arena, and I have certainly remained the same with all sincerity and loyalty to my political faith after becoming a member of the Communist Party, of which I am especially proud after our gross betrayal by the British Labour Party. This has never prejudiced my social conduct towards others or my Indian friends' social relationship towards me. I have attended more than 100 social gatherings and dinners, I have mixed in friendship with numerous Indian families, as a Member of Parliament. I have had contact with dozens of Indian students, merchants, lawyers, etc., for any little service I can do for them, and at no time and in no case have I used political animus against them. Not hundreds, but a few thousand Indian friends know me by my conduct and my acts for years and I rely upon their judgment that will characterise your false allegations against me as unfounded or as a put-up job. I have not troubled any social functions with my or their politics. Members of India Council as K. G. Gupta, Basu, Abas Ali Beg, Aftab Ahmed, the First High Commissioner, Dadiba Dalal, or officials like N.C. Sen and Professor Arnold, were all among my cordial friends and they have all received from my wife and myself unqualified social courtesy, as we have from them. Of course, at times, when an attempt might be made to directly or indirectly effect political problems, knowingly or unknowingly under guise of a harmless social function, I have candidly opposed such attempts [illegible] fought with my might and main. My life has been a clean and open book, social or political, therefore, I have not to fear verbal onslaught such as you feel inspired to make upon me and I shall stand the judgment of all honest men and women. Your attack upon my innocent wife stands conspicuously self-condemned.

Besides your letter under reply I have seen your long defamatory document under pretence of a report of a lunch and artfully circularised by you among those whom you considered gullible enough, instead of passing it to all members of the Committee I again request the Committee of the Club to deal with this document.

In reply, I can only offer you a straightforward and a man's challenge to call together the 117 persons whom you had at the lunch and I shall again place myself at their disposal for judgment. I had to have the Club from a great dishonour which your methods threatened to bring it. I had to save the reputation of Indian leaders of all parties, including my friends, Sapru, Setalwad, Ali Imam, Dinshaw Petit, Phiroze Sethna and not merely the Swarajists, and your little bluff or evasions were of no avail.

In your mad idea to carry through a pet project you did not realise the enormity of your actions.

I am stating my case for your Committee, as well as for the pub- quite clearly once again.

(1) You were not authorised to organise a special Lunch without the sanction of the Committee, at its duly called meeting which was in itself long overdue. Even your childish excuse that you spoke to most of them on the telephone does not hold water, for I have assurances from 14 members of the Committee who had telephones, that you did not speak to them.

(2) While members can with permission of the Committee bring their private guests, you were not at liberty to invite a single guest, as Club's guest, unless such person was invited by the Committee by a two-thirds majority. Your invitations therefore, in the name of the Club were merely bogus.

(3) Even the Committee's powers to invite guests are limited to a maximum of five persons, your invitations were issued to more than a dozen persons. The Club rules permitted a larger number only in case of a body as such. Therefore, your invitation—personal and unauthorised in the first place was extended to certain Indians as Members of the Central Committee, which was in their political capacity.

You cannot deceive even a child that that was not making a political use of the Club, and that too of the most acutely controversial type of Indian politics.

(4) Your suppression of names of the "Distinguished Visitors" was an extraordinary measure, and most unjust to all members and even treacherous towards the guests themselves.

(5) Your special invitation to Members of Simon Committee on the one hand, and your careful exclusion of far more distinguished politicians who were leaders in the anti-Simon Movement, such as Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, Mr. Bholabhai Desai and Sir Phiroze Sethna, who have been in London, made your action, a very cunning and dangerously controversial political action, which was without any doubt bound to tie up the name of our Social Club with an open insult of India's best and most respected leaders at home or here.

(6) The presence of the Under Secretary for India, so soon after his being feasted by the Club once, was antoher ominous index to all who are not children in politics. The excuse of his being a private guest cannot lessen the responsibility of the Club, as under the Rules, the Committee is responsible for the admission of guests. (Your charge that I had brought in Communist guests in untrue).

After such a mess of such vast dimensions and dangerous character, instead of resigning from the position in which you got appointed by your own proposing and seconding, you are turning in revenge upon me for my exposure of your action, and are spreading unwarrantable reports and plausible excuses, and are trying to split a good club. You seem to suffer from the old ailment of considering yourself as the only wise man among all who to you are fools.

I have saved the Club from a political intrigue, from a false notoriety in India, from a misleading position in Great Britain, I feel satisfied that I did my duty in an adequate manner on a critical occasion, and I shall gladly do it again and again, a thousand times wherever a similar occasion demanded it. I call upon you to get the 117 persons together, and I am sure when they know the full truth, they will again express their approval of my action, as they did at the lunch table, and condemn your folly and your tactics that made such action in public absolutely inevitable and urgent in the cause of truth.—Yours etc.

(Sd.) SHAPURJI SAKLATWALA.

WIFE ACTS FOR HUSBAND

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I give below a fine piece taken out of the "Agricultural Journal of India," which is very interesting. It shows how wonderful the Europeans are!! In the absence of the husband who is an expert, his wife becomes an expert and takes over his charge. I hope you will give due publicity to this in your columns:—

"Mr. F. B. Harrop, Poultry Expert to Government Punjab, has been granted combined leave for six months from 11th March 1929. Mrs. F. B. Harrop will be in charge of the duties of the Poultry Expert during Mr. Harrop's absence on leave."

Agricultural Journal of India, July 1929 (page 286).—Yours, etc.

B. S. RAO.
5th Road, Khar,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.

THE CAPITOL.

The ethereal Lillian Gish has never been associated with things modern; her haunting beauty and wistful charm have usually graced dramas laid in the days of long ago. But in "The Enemy", Channing Pollock's vivid drama of Austria, she bridges the ages, to show us a Lillian Gish of to-day—a Lillian Gish more charming and more intensely real than in any of her roles of the past. Many said that Lillian Gish could never play a modern role and be accepted in it. But Lillian Gish as a girl of to-day, in modern clothes and modern settings, is infinitely more interesting than in an age we are not familiar with. "The Enemy", Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's spectacular filmigation of the Pollock stage drama, now showing at The Capitol Theatre, is a graphic and powerful story; one that grips the heart with its intensity. As "Pauli", the Austrian heroine, torn from the arms of her husband by the call of war watching her family and friends divided in the heat of war hysteria and hatreds bred of war propaganda, Miss Gish Gish has a role strikingly suitable for her fragile charm. She rises to sublime heights in some of the powerful sequences, such as the death of her child where she, as its mother forgets her grief to exult in the fact that "my baby is safe from the next war!" Fred Niblo, director of "Ben Hur", directed the new picture with a masterly skill in bringing out the human elements and the cast is extremely well balanced. Ralph Forbes, the noted hero of "Beau Geste", plays Carl, the husband, in an artistic manner, and Ralph Emerson, late of the stage, is convincing as the English lover. George Fawcett and Frank Currier, as fathers of Pauli and Carl, have two great character roles, and Polly Moran adds comedy as the servant Petronska.

GLOBE CINEMA.

Third Instalment, episodes 7, 8 and 9 further six reels of the serial "THE WOMAN In the WEB" comes to The GLOBE CINEMA, Sandhurst Road to-day, where the programme in addition includes FBO'S thrilling picture in six reels. If you want good, clean, wholesome entertainment presented in any unusually thrilling and interesting manner, you should go to-night to the Globe and see Buzz Barton, FBO'S famous 13-year-old Western Star, in "THE YONG WHIRLWIND". The story is one of the finest the youthful little screen luminary has had the opportunity of appearing in for a long time and exercises to the fullest ability to handle western paraphernalia and display his histrionic prowess. "The YOUNG Whirlwind" deals with the nefarious operations of a gang of bandits in their attempted theft of a doll 50,000 cash pay roll from a United States air mail plane. Barton, in the role of an old miners pal, is one of the first to the rescue of the stranded pilot when he is compelled to make a forced landing in the woods and is held up by the bandits. The way he manipulates his pony, "Rags", and removes the money to safety is told in a most colourful and melodramatic climax. It is an unusual Western production skilfully presented by a cast of capable players.

BOMBAY'S PROTEST AGAINST "GOONDA" BILL

"It's a Subtle Attempt to Crush Labour"

CALL TO NON-OFFICIAL M. L. C. S.

The "Goonda" Bill now before the Bombay Legislative Council was condemned as a piece of autocratic and barbaric legislation never heard of except under the Bourbon and Czarits regimes, at a largely attended public meeting held in the Jinnah Hall on Sunday evening under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League, the Independence for India League, the Girni Kamkar Union, the Bombay Mill-workers' Union and several other Labour organizations. Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, M.L.C., presided.

MR. GINWALA'S SPEECH.

In opening the proceedings the Chairman said that they had met to condemn a measure which was popularly known as the "Goonda" Bill and which had been misnamed as a "Bill for safeguarding life and property in the presidency in times of emergency." This Bill was introduced in the July session of the Bombay Legislative Council and Government put forward various reasons for urging the Bill. Their contention was that during the February and May riots in Bombay most of the casualities were due to attacks on citizens by hooligans in lanes and bye-lanes and that Government feared that the existing powers vested in them under the Cr. P.C. were inadequate to deal with this "Goonda" element. Government therefore, asked summary powers to remove bad characters from the pesidency.

COUNCIL DEBATE RECALLED

Although professedly the Bill wanted to remove "bad characters" from Bombay, the speaker said, the provisions of the Bill could be handled by Government to drive away "good characters." During the debate on this question in the Council the members of the Congress Party had pointed out that there was no cause to pass such a measure as the ordinary law was quite sufficient and adequate to arrest the activities of "bad characters." The security provision under Section 7 of the Cr. P.C. had armed Government with ample powers. Under Sections 110 and 114 Government had power to detain and arrest habitual offenders. Several sections of the Bombay Police Act were also sufficient to deal with vagrants.

BLOW AT LABOUR ORGANISATION.

"This Bill has been brought forward for the purpose of giving an effecive blow to Labour organizations," declared the speaker. Members of the Congress Party had opposed the previous readings of the Bill tooth and nail, but Government had the support of 28 nominated members and the priceless "Sind block." (Shame)

The Select Committee to whom the Bill was referred had made it worse than it was in its original form. There were members like Mr. S. K. Bole, Sir Vasantrao Dhabolkar and Mr. Lalji Naranji on that Committee. It was this Committee that had included a clause that "any person inciting by words either spoken or written" should also be made liable to be deported. This proviso was really directed against Labour leaders and not against "goondas" who made no speeches at all.

AUTOCRATIC AND BARBARIC.

Explaining the relevent portions of the Bill Mr. Ginwalla said it was autocratic and barbaric to the core which reminded him of the regime of the mighty Czars. On the mere information of a C.I.D. or police of alleged intimidation the Police Commissioner was empowered to deport a man for the period of one year or if he failed to leave, to put him into prison.

DEPORTATION OF MR. PANGARKAR.

Then again there was no provision giving a right of appeal, in its real sense, to the victims of the Bill. A person arrested under the Bill could not appeal to the High Court but should appeal to the Home Member and that too after he obeys the deportation order. The procedure of appealing against the order of an Executive Officer to a higher Executive Officer was never heard of in any civilized country.

Proceeding the speaker said the Executive in India were notorious for abusing their powers. He cited as an instance of this abuse of power the deportation of Mr. Pangarkar,, Secretary of the Oil Workers' Union, very recently by the Bombay Police. Under an Act passed in 1864 the police were empowered to deport aliens. The latter had misused their powers by putting the interpretation on the word "alien" to mean even men residing in Indian States. Government had not the courage to launch an open prosecution against Mr. Pangarkar and had made use of autocratic powers to hinder genuine trade union activities.

"If this Bill is allowed to pass all the Labour leaders will be arrested in a day and nobody's liberty is safe. I appeal to the citizens of Bombay not to allow this Bill to be passed and also to the non-official members of the Council to realise their responsibilities and not to give undemocratic and autocratic powers to the Executive," he said in conclusion.

THE RESOLUTION

Dr. Choksy moved the following resolution:—

"This public meeting strongly condemns the "Goonda" Bill, wrongly named "the Bill for safeguarding life and property," as it is undemocratic and an civilised and subversive of all principles of liberty as it gives such autocratic and extraordinary powers to the Executive to deport any citizen as are never heard of except under the Bourbon and Czarist regimes. This meeting further calls on all non official members of the Bombay Legislative Council to oppose the measure tooth and nail."

LBERTY THE BREATH OF LIFE.

The mover declared that the impression he gathered by the "Goonda Bill" was that the Government, so far as the City of Bombay was concerned wanted to abdicate and hand over all powers to the Commissioner of Police. Such wide and autocratic powers in the hands of one man were most undesirable. These powers were liable to be misused. He enquired what were the so-called Ministers doing in the Council? Did they realise that the Commissioner had power even to deport them? (Laughter)

Liberty was the breath of their life and freedom of speech was the essense of it. But the "Goonda" Bill if passed would take away their right of speech.

ALLEGED QUESTIONABLE TACTICS.

He knew how Government managed to get through the Bill. The speaker alleged that a Hindu member went round and told his co-religionist that the Bill would go against the *Tanzim* and *Tabligh* movements while a Muslim member circulated the opinion that the Bill will crush the Arya Samaj movement. It was by using tactics like these that this measure had been passed.

Dr. Choksy had no doubt that the Bill was directed against the militant Labour movement. Government could not deal with "mavalies" by merely deporting them. The right way of dealing with the problem was to establish a settlement for such "mavalies" and provide them with decent work.

The speaker concluded by saying that the Congress leaders must be told that what Labour wanted was a Socialist Government where in each man would be equal to every other man.

CHANGE STRUCTURE OF SOCIETY.

Mr. Narayan Swamy in seconding the resolution declared that there was something radically wrong with the society which cried down certain people as "Goondas" and deemed others as "good characters." The youth, he said, must endeavour to change the whole structure of such society. The system of government must be changed.

He asked the youths to protest against repressive laws and against the "Goonda" Bill. He hoped the Poona youths would demonstrate before the Council Hall and express their vehement opposition to the Bill when the session commenced.

THE REAL "GOONDAS."

Mr. Kandalkar, President of the Girni Kamgar Union, in a spirited speech supported the resolution. The Bill was directly aimed at crushing the Girni Kamgar Union which had awakened the workers to their rights. It was for the workers to show that they would not be crushed by repression.

Mr. I. S. Patel said that the "Goonda" Bill was another black bill like the Rowlatt Act which ought to be stoutly opposed.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

HAVOC OF CYCLONE

Heavy Casualties

BUILDINGS WRECKED; ENORMOUS DAMAGE

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Miami (Florida)—Many deaths and enormous damage to property as a result of a cyclone are reported from Nassau in Bahamas.

Twenty buildings have been wrecked in the centre of the business section of Fort Lauderdale, Florida.—Reuter.

AIRMAN'S FORCED LANDING AT MADRID

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Madrid—A gale has forced the airman Van Candenbergh to land here.—Reuter.

Attempt to Break Swimming Endurance Record

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 28.

Mr. Robin Chatterji of the Allahabad University is proceeding to Calcutta to try to break the record recently set up of 28 hours in water. Mr. Chatterji's previous feats are: in 1923 he covered 43 miles down the Ganges in 19 1/4 hours in 1927 he swam thirty miles in the Arabian Sea in 12 1/2 hours; this month he covered the 25 miles from Allahabad to Meja with his hands and feet tied, in 4 1/2 hours.

The present attempt will be made on the 6th October under the auspices of the College Square Swimming Club.—A.P.

DUTCH AEROPLANE HELD UP AT AKYAB

RANGOON, Sept 28

The Dutch East Indies aeroplane carrying mails which arrived Akyab on the 19th instant is still lying there unable to proceed further owing to Bangkok Aerodrome being under water. The plane is expected here shortly.

GUJARAT SOCIAL SERVICE CONFERENCE

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 29.

The Gujarat Social Service Conference to-day passed resolutions congratulating Mr. Gandhi and the Rt. Hon. V. S. Sastri on the completion of their sixtieth year, and wishing them long life of service to the country. A resolution was also passed for appointing a Committee to create public opinion in favour of better jail administration and to move Government for making suitable changes in it.—A.P.

PUNJAB STATE PEOPLES CONFERENCE

LAHORE, Sept. 29.

The Punjab States Peoples' Conference will be held here on the 25th October and following days under the Presidentship of Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao, Leader of the Indian States Peoples' Delegation to England.—A.P.

WHITELY COMMISSION

Complete Boycott Urged,

TRIBUTE TO PROF. PARANJPYE

A thorough and complete boycott of the Whitley Commission was urged at a crowded public meeting held at the Dhura Hall, Dadar, on Saturday night. The meeting was organised by the Dadar Youth League and in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Nariman, Mr. Shringarpure presided.

In opening the proceedings of the meeting the Chairman made a feeling reference to the death of Prof. S. H. Paranjype and paid a glowing tribute to his high sense of patriotism and keen insight. A resolution recording grateful appreciation of the veteran Nationalist's services to the cause of Swaraj and mourning the loss the country had suffered was passed all standing.

Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami then moved the resolution declaring a complete and thorough boycott of the Whitley Commission. After Messrs. S. V. Deshpande, Rajah and others had addressed the meeting the resolution was unanimously passed. The meeting terminated at a late hour in the night.

E. WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

DECLARES FOR BOYCOTT OF LABOUR COMMISSION

At an urgent meeting of the Council of Management of the E. Ward (Parel) District Congress Committee the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1) "This urgent meeting of the Council of Management of the E. Ward District Congress Committee notes with profound sorrow the news of the sad demise of Anna saheb Paranjpye of Poona and places on record its grateful appreciation of his valuable services to the country and conveys its sincere condolences to the bereaved family."

(2) "This urgent meeting of the Council of Management of the E Ward District Congress Committee declares for an unqualified boycott of the Whitley Commission and resolves to co-operate with the Labour Unions in all possible ways to make the boycott a success."

The meeting decided to celebrate Gandhi Jayanti by special F. C. B. work and a public meeting.

NATION'S CHOICE FOR CONGRESS CHAIR

(Continued from page 1.)

showed the wisdom of the A. I. C. C."

Questioned as to what programme would be adopted at the Lahore Congress to lead the country, Mahatmaji said. "What the Lahore Congress would do is more than I can say."—Free Press.

Jawaharlal as Congress President

CALCUTTA, Sept. 29.

Dr. Alam, President-elect, Mymensingh District Students' Conference accompanied by his wife and daughter arrived at the Howrah Station this morning and was given an enthusiastic reception.

Interviewed by the Free Press, he expressed satisfaction at the final selection of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as the President of the Lahore Congress. "We are all for Pt. Jawaharlal. Failing Mahatmaji, the A.I.C.C. made the next best choice."

Referring to the All-India Jatin Das memorial, he said it was a happy idea on the part of the Memorial Committee to think of Lahore in this connection. He hoped the whole Punjab would regard it a proud privilege and contribute liberally to the Memorial Fund. As a member of the Executive Committee, he would endeavour, that Punjab does not lag behind the other provinces.—Free Press.

AIR MAIL HELD UP

Serious Sand-storms Causes Delay

KARACHI, Sept. 28.

The Air Mail due in Karachi this afternoon has been held up by serious standstorm at Basra and it is not expected to arrive here before Monday or Tuesday.—A.P.

AIR MAIL DELAYED

KARACHI, Sept. 29.

As the incoming airmail is now expected to arrive here only tomorrow or Tuesday, the homeward airmails, which depend for transport on the same machine which brings the incoming mails, are also seriously delayed.—A. P.

Mahatmaji Unfurls National Flag at Lucknow

LUCKNOW, Sept. 29.

Mahatmaji performed the National Flag hoisting ceremony this morning in the Municipal Hall. After the ceremony was over, Mahatmaji begged pardon of the public for the delay in his coming.

"I am grateful for the honour you have done me," said he, "in giving me this opportunity but I would ask you to understand the full significance of this tri-coloured flag. It is not merely a piece of khadi without any meaning. The red colour in the flag signifies sacrifice, the white, Purity and green Hope. The three colours stand for one ideal, that of unity. It is the duty of the citizens to see that when once it is unfurled it should never be allowed to drop down."—Free Press.

MAHATMA IN LUCKNOW

CITIZENS TO PRESENT PURSE

LUCKNOW, Sept. 29.

This morning Mr. Gandhi performed the ceremony of hoisting the National Flag over the Lucknow Municipal Buildings. The flag was taken out to the town Congress Committee Office early in the morning, and carried in procession through parts of the city to the Municipal Office where Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, Secretary, Town Congress Committee, presented it with due formalities to Mr. Chowdhury Khaliquzzaman, Municipal Chairman. Mr. Gandhi arrived at the Municipality at 8.30 a.m. and unfurled the flag amid scenes of enthusiasm. Later he addressed a ladies' meeting.

VISIT TO VILLAGE.

This afternoon he will proceed to Chinhant, a village eight miles from Lucknow, where at the invitation of Pandit Harkaranath Misra, Chairman of the District Board, he will perform the opening ceremony of the District Board dispensary and receive an address from the District Board. In the evening he will address a mass meeting at Amir-uddin-ullah Park where a purse will be presented to him on behalf of Lucknow citizens.—A.P.

U. P. & GANDHIJI'S BIRTHDAY

LUCKNOW, Sept. 29.

Mr. Sri Prakasa, General Secretary of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, in a statement to the press, calls upon all districts to celebrate Mr. Gandhi's sixtieth birthday (which falls on October 2) by holding public meetings and passing resolutions of affectionate devotion and good wishes. He says that Mr. Gandhi will be at Benares for the day as the guest of Mr. Bhagwan Das at his residence, Seyashrama. He will leave for Ghazipur the same evening.—A. P.

LIBERALS AND SWARAJISTS DENOUNCED

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28.

A vigorous denunciation of Liberal, Swarajist and Ghandhiite politics was made this evening at a meeting at Albert Hall held to celebrate the death anniversary of two convicts in the Dakshineh war Bomb Case who paid the extreme penalty of the law on the charge of murdering Rai Bahadur Bhupendranath Chatterjee, Superintendent of the Intelligence Branch, in the Alipore Jail.—A. P.

NAIR COMMITTEE'S AF

How Secretary's Draft Repo Passed

CHAIRMAN REFUSES TO TAKE OTHER

LONDON, Sept. 28.

A statement, signed by Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Dr. Hari Singh Gour, Dr. Suhrawardy and Mr. M. C. Raja, dealing with yesterday's meeting of the Central Committee, declares that they constituted a majority of those present at the meeting. They unanimously disapproved of the Secretary's draft report, and moved its rejection; but the Chairman declared the report passed by virtue of his own motion. He refused to take other motions.—Reuter.

NAIR COMMITTEE DISSENSIONS

PRESIDENT ACCUSED OF ARBITRARY BEHAVIOUR

LAHORE, Sept. 29.

An attempt was made to pass a vote of censure on the Chairman of the Central Committee at a recent meeting, says the London correspondent of the Civil and Military Gazette."

"CENSURE MOTION."

It is reported Sir Hari Singh Gour moved a resolution given notice of the previous day, in the following terms. "[illegible] man has by his repeated [illegible] and unconstitutional acts [illegible] perverse conduct in the Chair [illegible] feited all confidence of the Committee."

This was supported by Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan, Dr. Suhravardy and Mr. M. C. Raja. Excepting the two members Messrs. Kikabhai Premchand and Ubero all were present at the meeting.

Sir Sankaran disallowed the motion.

Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan next moved that Chairman do vacate the Chair for the day. This was also disallowed.

"I AM THE COMMITTEE."

The draft report was next read paragraph by paragraph. The Gour group expressed disapproval at every paragraph. The Chairman declared he would not report any portion of it to the vote of the Committee, but would merely rule it had been passed.

The meeting then adjourned.—Free Press.

AFGHANISTAN'S FATE IN BALANCE

The First Decisive Clash Is Near At Hand

NADIR KHAN'S MARCH TO LOGAR

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

The latest news from Afghanistan is that Nadir Khan's new lashkar of about two thousand Wazirs has at last started for Logar via Dobandi and Kushi. The first big fight is likely to be at the latter place which is held by the Kohistani troops. It may possibly be decisive. Success there would carry Nadir Khan well on the way to Kabul and enable him to break through the iron ring which now encircles him, for he is faced by strong Kohistani forces including reinforcements from the old Hazara front in the south and west at Gardez and in Logar in the north at Jagdalak, Gandamak and other positions occupied by Hamidullah, Habibullah's brother, after three days' battle of Kulala which ended on 16th September. Success would also give a new heart to the wavering tribesmen in Khost and might enable Nadir to establish contact with the Duranis at Khandahar, while the Kohistani garrison at Gardez would be seriously jeopardised. On the other hand failure would probably have the effect of driving him back to the British border near Parachinar which would then be his only outlet.—A.P.

MEERUT PRISONERS BOW TO CONGRESS CALL

(Continued from page 1).

that the Governor-General in Council should make an early declaration of their definite policy in regard to the protection of the rights of Indian nationals abroad.

After Mrs. Naidu had spoken briefly in support of her resolution, Dr. Pandya, leader of the East African deputation, who was present, spoke in detail about the grievances of the East African Indian settlers. The resolution was unanimously passed.

BAN ON ALI BROTHERS.

Mr. Tassadduq Sherwani moved the next resolution which ran as follows: "The A.I.C.C. has viewed with deep regret, the humiliating and irritating restrictions imposed by the Government of the Union of South Africa upon the contemplated visit to their country by the Ali brothers, and regards these restrictions as a national insult. The Committee is of opinion that the Government of India has failed in its duty of vindicating the national dignity by insisting upon the Union Government removing the objectionable restrictions, and facilitating the entry of the Ali brothers in South Africa, especially in view of the fact that they had voluntarily undertaken to refrain from all political discussions during their sojourn in that subcontinent. After a very brief discussion the resolution was adopted "nem con."

The following two resolutions were next put from the Chair and adopted without discussion:—

(1) The A. I. C. C. while deploring the fact that the full quota of membership required in terms of the resolution passed by the Committee in Bombay on May 25, 1929, has not been reached in some provinces, recognises the effort put forth by the various provinces to fulfil the conditions laid down in the resolution, and appreciates the difficulties brought to light such as the repressive measures of Government in some provinces and floods and famine and epidemics in others. The Committee therefore, waives the penalty contemplated in the resolution especially in view of the approaching end of year; but the Committee hopes that the defaulting provinces and districts will put forth redoubled effort and fulfil their obligation regarding quota.

S. A. INDIAN CONGRESS RECOGNISED.

(2) Resolved in modification of the resolution passed by the Conference in December 1922 at Gaya and by the Working Committee on 4th February 1929, in Delhi regarding the affiliation of the Committee in South Africa that the South African Indian Congress be recognised and that it be authorised to retain twelve delegates to the Indian National Congress and be required to pay the annual fee of Rs. 300. Resolved further that these delegates be considered members of the Subjects Committee of the Congress and be authorised to take part in the proceedings.

This brought to-day's proceedings to an end, and the meeting adjourned "sine die." The Working Committee of the A. I. C. C. is to meet to-morrow.

"ABOUT THE YOUNGEST PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS."

Pandit Jawaharlal is about the youngest President the Indian National Congress has ever had. He completes his fortieth year next December. The youngest President was late Mr. G. K. Gokhale who led the Congress when he was hardly thirty-nine years of age.—A.P.

MEERUT HUNGER STRIKER'S WIFE AND MOTHER FASTING

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28

It is understood that the mother and wife of Kishorilal Ghose, the undertrial prisoner in the Meerut case are fasting since the news of Ghose going on hungerstrike reached them. Members of the family are reticent to give out the reasons for the fast, but it is understood that it is in accordance with the Hindu family custom that the mother and wife do not generally take food so long as the son or husband is without food. The mother is an old lady of sixty.—A. P.

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NEED TO INCREASE INDIA'S PURCHASING POWER

HIGH COMMISSIONER COMMENDS BENGAL RICE TO BRITISH HOUSEWIVES

(By Mail).

CALCUTTA, Sept. 25.

The following is the interview, which Sir Atul Chatterjee K.C.I.E., High Commissioner for India gave to the London Press. The interview took place on Friday 30th August 1929, a short summary was wired by Reuter to India:—

"The subject of inter-Imperial Trade is at present looming large in the public eye, but it is somewhat surprising how little India figures in the picture. I suggest that the importance of India in this connection is too little appreciated by the British housewife, the British tax payer, and even the British merchant. How many of them know that India is the biggest market in the world for British manufactures that is nevertheless a plain fact

"THE MORE SHE CAN SELL, THE MORE SHE CAN BUY".

"The reason is, of course, that thought India's purchasing power per caputa is not high, she has an immense population of about 320 million souls. The great majority of these are agriculturists. Consequently the bulk—almost all—of India's exports are foo[illegible] products,

[illegible] on the cheap- [illegible] imported. Bur- [illegible] a large surplus [illegible] produces rice [illegible] but is also of [illegible]e have been [illegible]o the Empire [illegible]ilion at the [illegible] by selling sam- [illegible] quite obvious [illegible]stomers had no [illegible]e of such qua- [illegible] wholesale mer- [illegible] ready to supply [illegible] British house- [illegible]having it for her [illegible]ishes, this retail- [illegible]y stock it.

[illegible]OM INDIA.

[illegible] As I have alrea- [illegible]e biggest market [illegible]British manufac- [illegible]lf her total im- [illegible]his country. She [illegible]her purchases if [illegible] own produce more [illegible]tice that Mr. J. H. [illegible] of Privy Seal, has [illegible]da to buy more [illegible]ecause Britain im- [illegible] from Canada than [illegible] from Britain. In- [illegible] the Empire, in that [illegible]e from Britain than [illegible]itain. Apply Mr. [illegible]nt and the moral is [illegible] more from India, [illegible]o buy more from [illegible]itiful that at present [illegible] third of the United [illegible]plies of rice should [illegible]dia, despite her huge [illegible] despite the fact that [illegible]ly supply the whole [illegible]couraged to do so. By [illegible]s more rice, more tea, [illegible]ou will be raising the [illegible]f our cultivators, [illegible] for British [illegible]hing towards [illegible]yment prob-

[illegible]REDUCED.

[illegible]ormation,

[illegible]October, [illegible] prices [illegible] the [illegible] fol-

about 80 million acres every year. This represents more than 1/3 of the total cultivated area of British India including Burma. The average annual yield is over 30 million tons of cleaned rice, and the yield has been as high as 36 million tons. In fact, India already produces half the rice produced in the whole world, and if she can find a larger market, could produce still greater quantities.

BRITISH IGNORANCE.

And yet Britain is buying much less rice from India than she used to buy. Why? Largely out of pure ignorance.

Rice laboriously grown under, more or less artificial conditions in other countries, where labour is expensive and the cost of production high, has commended itself to British housewives, merely because it looks prettier. It looks prettier mainly because it is more highly milled and polished. As a matter of fact, the more you mill and polish the grain, the more nutriment you take from it.

In my country, as in yours, much wisdom is stored up in proverbs. In one part of India they say "All is not milk that is white". To British Housewives, I commend their own proverb "Handsome is as handsome does". Handsome rice loses all its beautiful white polish when put into the water to be cooked.

I had intended to say something about the chief varieties of rice which we produce, but I find that a leading London paper has forestalled me, by publishing an interview with a leading firm of rice-brokers. And so I will only say that the famous Patna rice is not the only fine rice which we produce, nor must

UNTOUCHABITITY

—:o:—

NO SANCTION IN HINDUISM.

(From our Correspondent.)

YEOLA, Sept. 28.

A public meeting was held at Yeola (Dt. Nasik), under the chairmanship of Dr. Bhat lately. When Mr. P R. Lele delivered an address on "Untouchability". The audience contained persons of all creeds and of different ages. At the outset Mr. Lele expressed satisfaction at the fact that boys belonging to the so-called untouchable classes were admitted to the Municipal A. V. School and treated on terms of complete equality and referred to the recent support given by "Kesari" to the idea of opening the "Parwati" Temple of Poona to Hindus who were unjustly styles untouchables. He argued at great length the [illegible] non-existence of any religious authority to the institution of Untouchability. This argument was necessary because the opponents of the removal of untouchability claimed to take their stand on religion. In the Purushasukta, a book of the highest authority and greatest antiquity, it has been said that from the Purusha sprang four communities viz. Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras. The Shudras were born of the feet of the Purusha. There was no reference to Atishudras or Panchamas. If at all they were born later, they were born of some part of the Purusha higher than the feet and, therefore, could not be given a status lower than shudras. In the Bhagwatgita also there was a reference to chaturvarnya, not Panchvarnya. It was quite clear, therefore, that this untouchability was something outside the religion called Hindnism. At best it could be a custom. If Indians' ancestors of a few centuries ago could introduce this irreligions innovation, they had also the right to set it aside and replace it by a just innovation sanctioned by humanity and the highest religion. There was always trouble whenever an attempt was made to change any longstanding custom and those who wished to change it must be prepared to face such trouble. But it was a sign of better days that in an out of the way town like Yeola a number of people of all creeds and ages gathered to hear a speech avowedly in favour of the removal of this inhuman, unjust and antidemocratic custom. Mr. Lele urged several other considerations, amongst which he laid special stress on the necessity of securing to everyone in India the unrestricted enjoyment of certain fundamental rights on the lines laid down in the Nehru Report. He concluded with the exhortation that the earlier the younger generation removed untouchability the earlier would they bring the day of Indian Swaraj.

SIND FLOODS

GOVERNOR THANKS OFFICIALS

—:o:—

The following telegram has been sent by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to the Commissioner in Sind:—

"Now that the immediate dangers of the floods in Sind have fortunately abated I desire you to convey to officers and establishments of all departments concerned and also to non-official workers my high appreciation of the devoted manner in which they have laboured to mitigate the common disaster and my congratulations on the efficiency of their protective and relief arrangements. I shall watch with all sympathy and interest their further labours of reconstruction in the devastated areas."

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

—:o:—

The following is the report for [illegible]ptember 27:—

In the Presidency proper, East [illegible]andesh district reports 6 cases [illegible]d 4 deaths, West Khandesh one [illegible]sh case and Nasik district one death only with no fresh cases. Malegaon town returns 2 fresh attacks.

In Sind, Karachi district reports 10 cases and 6 deaths and Hyderabad 4 attacks and 3 deaths. Upper Sind Frontier returns one case and one death, while Larkana reports 3 fresh attacks. The report for Nawabshah district is 7 cases. Sukkur town reports 2 deaths only.

During the week ending 21st September, thirty-six villages in Sind were newly infected and 76 villages ceased returning cases.

Eleven thousand one hundred quinine pills have been supplied to the Collector of Sukkur district, 5000, President, Nasurpur Municipality and 2000, Agricultural Chemist, Sakrand, S.M.S. Officer Ladium has been supplied with 266 doses of anti-cholera vaccine.

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BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

NEW ELECTION FOR THE YEAR 1929-30

A Ward (Fort) District Congress Committee: Nominations duly proposed by the members of this Ward District Congress Committee are invited for the 5 seats on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, and will be received upto 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturday, the 5th October at the Committee's Office, Advocate Building, 21, Dalal Street, Fort, in case of contest the Poll will be taken on Sunday, the 13th October between the hours of 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Office in Fort.

B Ward (Mandvi) District Congress Committee: Nominations duly proposed by the members of this Ward District Congress Committee are invited for the 8 seats on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, and will be received on or before 2 p.m. (S.T.) on the 5th October, in case of contest, election will take place between 12 and 6 p.m. on 13th October, at the "Swadesh" Office, Musjid Bunder Road.

C Ward (Bhuleshwar) District Congress Committee: Nominations duly proposed by the members of this Ward District Congress Committee are invited for [illegible] seats on the Bom[illegible] will be received upto 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturday, the 5th October at the Committee's Office, Kohinoor Building, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

2, Kanti Building, Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga (B.B.)

3. Hassam Building, 2nd Floor, Lower Parel, between the hours of 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m.

D Ward (Girgaum) District Congress Committee: Nominations duly proposed by the members of this Ward District Congress Committee are invited for 11 seats on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and will be received upto 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the 3[illegible] October at the Committee's Office, [illegible] the Congress House, in case of contest, the election will take place on Sunday, the 13th October at the Congress House, B.P.C.C. Meeting Hall between 9 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m.

E Ward (Byculla) District Congress Committee: Nominations duly proposed by the member of this Ward District Congress Committee are invited for the 18 seats on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee representing this Ward, and will be received upto 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturday, the 5th October at the Committee's Office, No. 2, Bapty Road, in case of contest Poll will take place on Sunday, the 13th October 1929, between the hours of 8 to 11 a.m. (S.T.) and 3 to 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Committee's Office, No. 2, Bapty Road.

F Ward (Parel) District Congress Committee: Nominations duly proposed by the members of this Ward District Congress Committee are invited for 9 seats on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and will be received upto 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 5th October, in the Committee's Office, 64, Kavarana Building, Parel, in case of contest Poll will take place on Sunday, the 13th October between 8 to 11 a.m. and 4 to 7 p.m. at the Committee's Office.

G Ward (Dadar) District Congress Committee: Nominations duly proposed by the members of this Ward District Congress Committee are invited for the 11 seats on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and will be received upto 6 p.m. on Tuesday, the 8th October, in case of contest Poll will take place on Sunday the 13th October at the following polling stations:

1. G Ward District Congress Committee's Office, Kohinoor Building, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

2, Kanti Building, Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga (B.B.)

3. Hassam Building, 2nd Floor, Lower Parel, between the hours of 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m.

ALLEGED CHEATING

TWO BROTHERS CHARGED

Before the Presidency Magistrate Fourth Court, M. P. Parekh filed a complaint against Ratilal M. Parekh and Taralal M. Parekh on a charge of cheating and abetting.

In the course of his application, the complainant affirmed that he was a graduate of the Bombay University. He knew the accused who were brothers. Accused no. 1 was a clerk in the Union Bank of India and accused No. 2, the complainant alleged professed to be a graduate of the Parbhuram Ayrvedic College. About a year ago, the complainant alleged, accused No. 1 knows that the complainant was suffering from hydrocele, introduced him to accused No. 2 representing that he was a graduate of Parbhuram Ayurvedic College and that he had worked as an assistant to Dr. Treasurywala M. D. of Waterloo Mansion, a well-known expert in Hydrocele care and, that he had learnt Dr. Treasurywala's secret remedy and method of curing hydrocil without operation. Both the accused induced him to undergo the treatment of accused No. 2 who assured him of a sure cent per cent. permanent cure on payment of Rs. 50 and represented that he had [illegible] perfectly the secret remedy [illegible] of Dr. Treasurywala [illegible] permanently curing hydrocele without operation. Believing their representations to be genuine, the complainant alleged, he placed himself under the treatment of the accused No. 2. on the clear understanding that they would return to him Rs. 50/- if no perfect permanent cure as guaranteed by both the accused was effected. He paid Rs. 50 on 20th July 1929 to accused No. 2. and was treated by him on three occasions.

However after 10th August 1929, the complainant alleged he found that accused No. 2. was quite incompetent to cure him of hydrocele which had become worse than it was before the treatment. The complainant further alleged that he also found by making inquiries of Dr. Treasurywala and others that the representations made by both the accused as above [illegible] solutely false and that by these misrepresentations he was induced to deliver to accused No 2 Rs. 50 and to submit to his treatment.

The complainant affirmed this he suffered a great deal in body as he had been feeling more pain and discomfort after accused No. 2's treatment, as the hydrocele has already become double the original size before his treatment and was daily increasing.

The Magistrate issued notice on

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

The 26th annual general meeting of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali, Bombay, was held lately when Mr. D. V. Nadkarni was voted to the Chair.

After the confirmation of the minutes of the last annual general meeting, the 25th and 26th annual report of the Society for the years 1927-28 and 1928-29, circulated to the members, was unanimously adopted at the instance of Mr. V. P. Varde, and Mr. S. S. Naik. The report states that during these two years, 191 scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 13,979 were paid to students of both the sexes of the Community studying in schools, colleges and other institutions in the Bombay Presidency and outside. In addition to these 19 scholarships were awarded to poor widow students of the total value of Rs. 2,283. The Society has spent not less than Rs. 95,140 on scholarships during the 27 years of its existence and helped more than 500 students to get education. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 18,147 has been received back from past students of the institution as refund of aid advanced. The Society has been able to build up a Reserve Fund (including Memorial Funds under its managements) of Rs. 1,38,772 and has 17 Patrons, 8 Fellows, 279 Life Members and 1,231 Ordinary Members on its roll, on 31st May 1929.

The Society's Board of Trustees consists of (1) the Hon. Mr. Justice S. S. Patkar, (2) Mr. S. A. Sahnis, Solicitor, and (3) Dr. J. S. Nerurker, Mr. S. S. Naik, is the Chairman of the Committee of Management.

The following Committee was elected for the next year:—

1. Mr. V. H. Sukthankar, 2. Mr. S. L. Kapadi, B.Sc., 3. Mr. V. P. Varde, 4. Mr. V. R. Nerurkar, 5. Mr. B. N. Pandit, 6. Mr. S. V. Bharne, 7. Dr. J. N. Karande, 8. Mr. B. B. Patkar, 9. Mr. N. B. Rangnekar, 10. Mr. S. S. Naik, 11. Mr. Mr. V. R. Akerkar, and 12. Mrs. Shantabai Shankarrao Gothoskar.

Mr. A. V. Waigankar and Mr. T. V. Wagle, were elected Hon.

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JACOBABAD MURDER CASE

CONSPIRACY TO AVENGE ALLEGED MURDER OF A MUSLIM

KARACHI, Sept. 28.

Five accused in the shooting outrage at Jacobabad in April last, when a Muslim shot ten Hindus, many of them fatally, will be brought up for their trial before the Court on the 3rd October. The accused include Khan Bahadur Dil Murad Khan, a wealthy and influential landowner, who, it is alleged, waited in a village a mile and a half from the scene while the crime was being committed. Here, it is alleged, the assasin joined him, and was then driven away in a motor car. It is further alleged that Murad Khan, with the double object of misdirecting the police and injuring his political opponent Mr. Nur Mahomed, engineered and subsidised a false propaganda insinuating that the murders were committed by Hazuro, son of Hazur Bux. The other accused are Nabi Bux, son of Munshi Khuda Bux Sarki of Jacobabad, Moulvi Din Mahomed, son of Fakir Mahomed Umrani Khoso, Khandakhan's village, Abdul Razak, son of Haji Abdul Hakim, Jacobabad, and Hakim Kaimdin, son of Ahmed of Jacobabad.

"A CONSPIRACY."

The charge against the accused is that between the 18th March and the 23rd April this year, they conspired to avenge the alleged murder by Hindus of one Abu Hussein, found dead on the public road in Jacobabad on the 17th March. It is alleged that in pursuance of this conspiracy, the accused Nabi Bux ran an agitation in the press and at mosque and public gardens, insinuating without proper proof of justification that Hindus had murdered a Muslim boy and that the police were shielding them, and that the accused Din Mahomed, in a disguised handwriting, wrote a criminally intimidating notice that ten lives would be taken if the police failed to take action against the alleged Hindu mu[illegible] ed it on a pillar [illegible] Thana. The ac[illegible] rak and Hakim [illegible] leged to have he[illegible] threats.

There are eigh[illegible] tion witnesses.—A[illegible]

WHY [illegible]

(Continued fro[illegible] ward by the great[illegible] industrialists.

MR. MACDONALD'S [illegible] MATION.

In like manner, [illegible] did the Premier ad[illegible] affirming that no B[illegible] ent would be cowed [illegible] ed but peaceful resista[illegible] British dictatorship. [illegible] lour not to be cowed [illegible] armed people? Wh[illegible] and love of freedom? [illegible] have spoken Lord Cur[illegible] heyday of his power, [illegible] the partition of Bengal [illegible] Donald's attitude was o[illegible] with that of Mr. Hend[illegible] towards Egypt, nor [illegible] passing years is there [illegible] to suppose that he ha[illegible] more civilised, more [illegible] ideals. Rather what ch[illegible] him there he has been [illegible] to the Right. He is no[illegible] rough-going, dyed-in[illegible] imperialist, the darling o[illegible] like "Daily Mail" or [illegible] What has been plan[illegible] to-day, will be p[illegible] to-morrow. So [illegible] "problem" of [illegible] blem" consists, [illegible] to preserve inta[illegible] British power, [illegible] small concessi[illegible] the wealthier [illegible] to be concea[illegible] soul-inspirin[illegible] grandiloquen[illegible] latter portio[illegible] sent no d[illegible]

Aud[illegible] nex[illegible] T[illegible] me[illegible] S[illegible] g[illegible] t[illegible] a[illegible] p[illegible] t[illegible] p[illegible]

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—:o:—

sciousness that their slavery was stumbling block in the peace and harmony of the world. Their cry to rally round the banner by forming a League of Asiatic Nations was but a call to the East to make common cause of freedom or destruction and lose from the horizon of the world its [illegible] would be a gain to the progress of the entire world. The [illegible] Europeans need the [illegible] sons of Asia [illegible]

[illegible] has been [illegible] and [illegible] has been [illegible]

[illegible] Khan [illegible] Do not All India naturally [illegible] realise the [illegible]

[illegible] Rolls-Royce [illegible] Napier [illegible] Super [illegible] Hawker [illegible] Fairey [illegible] Bolton [illegible] Supermarine [illegible] Gloster [illegible] Blackburn [illegible] Short [illegible] Vickers [illegible] Handley [illegible] Saunders [illegible] Westland [illegible] Armstrong [illegible] Siddeley [illegible] Bristol [illegible] Boulton [illegible] Paul [illegible] Rolls-Royce [illegible] Napier [illegible] Bristol [illegible] Napier [illegible] Rolls-Royce [illegible] Napier [illegible] Rolls-Royce [illegible] Napier [illegible] Rolls-Royce

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BOMBAY MONDAY SEPTEMBER 30 1929

RETROGRADE PROGRESS IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

Govt. Confession of Failure of Compulsory Act

BANDRA CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

Prof. Paranjpye's Scathing Criticism

A large number of delegates representing 42 School Boards of the Bombay Presidency including several educational Inspectors attended the Third Session of the School Boards Primary Education Conference which was held at Bandra on Saturday afternoon. Principal K. R. Kanitkar was to have presided on the occasion but due to his inability to attend on account of his wife's death a few days ago, Mr. M. R. Paranjpe of Poona, presided.

Mr. Hiralal M. Desai, Chairman of the Reception Committee in welcoming the delegates said:—

As Chairman of the Reception Committee, I feel it my proud privilege to accord you a hearty welcome to this third Session of the Primary Education Conference. This Conference is being held at Bandra—the premier Suburb of Urbs Prima in India, where the foundation of Free and Compulsory Education was laid by one of India's greatest patriots the Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel, who is today occupying the exalted position of an elected president of the Legislative Assembly.

PRIMARY EDUCATION ACT, URGENT NEED OF REVISION.

The first thing on which I will like to address you a few words is the Primary Education Act by which the School Boards are being governed. When the Act was put on the Statute book, by the then Minister of Education Dr. Paranjpye, it was anticipated that a millenium was shortly going to come in the field of Primary Education, but the actual working of the Act has proved otherwise, and I do not believe there is any one present amongst us here who does not resent the lethargy of the Government in revising the Act.

The Government and the Minister of Education have in season and out of season assured the public and the members of the Legislative Council that they intend to revise the Act and they were shortly going to put their shoulders to the wheel, but it is a sad and cruel irony of fate that ministers in succession have come and gone, yet the revision of the Act has not progressed even an inch. Such is the Steam-Roller speed of our Government in questions of vital importance like that of Education. When all civilized countries in the world have almost reached a stage of completely removing illiteracy, it is surely a mystery to see as to why the percentage of people who have received bare elementary education in India is not yet more than 10.2 amongst Mahomedans and 16.8 among Non-Mahomedans.

It will be remembered that a Conference of a few big bodies was held in Mahableshwar in May 1929, ostensibly to make recommendations to the Government as to how to revise the Primary Education Act. The learned Minister of Education in opening the proceedings of the Conference delivered a sermon on the need of raising additional taxation, and the select audience that had assembled to enjoy the cool and restful climate of Mahableshwar listened to him in rapt attention while he recited the Delphic oracle of future taxation. It was indeed a conference—or rather as I would like to put it—a Tea Conference on the cool summits of Mahableshwar, the deliberations of which ended in vapour.

COMMUNAL OUTLOOK.

The Government have been frequently urged to revise the present constitution of the School Board under the Primary Education Act. The present constitution is such that far from being conducive to the healthy growth of elementary education, it tends to weaken and sap the very foundation by currents and cross currents of communalism. The canker of communalism is to-day eating through the vitals of our national life and it is really a thousand pities that such a spirit of communalism has been allowed to permeate the constitution of the School Board. This is in a considerable measure responsible for hampering the growth of Primary Education. The Government by now have doubtless realized that communalism is playing havoc in the field of primary education, and this will be borne out from the significant remarks of the Director of Public Instruction, who in his latest quinquennial report says that at present there is much confusion and in efficiency and communal jealousies might without exaggeration be described as the curse of primary education.

I put it as to who is responsible for such a state of affairs. The Government from the very outset have given such a constitution under which a Brahmin is put against a Non-brahmin and a Hindu against a Muslim, and now when the seeds are fast germinating, the Director of Public Instruction comes forth crying over spilt milk. Surely the words of the D. P. I will go home and the sooner the Government set themselves to the task of radically revising the constitution, the better would it be in the interests of all concerned.

FINANCES AND GRANTS.

Without sinews of war at the disposal of the Local bodies, it is impossible to pilot the ship of education successfully. It is the duty of the state to provide money. It will be remembered that when the Primary Education Act was being ushered in, the select committee of the bill had almost made a successful attempt to raise the Government share from 2.3rd to 3.4th in case of District Local Boards, and in case of Municipalities—though 50% was to remain as Government share—an assurance was held out that such higher proportions as may be possible for the Government will be paid. This was going to be an accomplished fact, but the all powerful Governor with an unexpected 'coup d'etat' smashed the proposals by disallowing such an amendment.

Since then, the District Local Boards and the Municipalities have continued to agitate for more money without which the progress of elementary education has been considerably hampered and the financial embarassments have been great. The greater the amounts the Local Authorities are providing for elementary education from their general revenue, the more and more drastic the retrenchment the Government are effecting in playing them. The Government contribution is in fact moving in inverse ratio to the quota of the local authorities.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

Let me offer you an apology for bringing in my speech this subject with which, some of you may think, we have no direct relation. But, I believe, it has very great bearing on the present day policy of the Government. A brief study of this subject with a comparison of the figures will reveal in all its transparency as to how racial discrimination is encouraged and fostered in this matter by the Government and I am constrained to remark that the partiality shown to European schools transcends all possible bounds of reasonableness.

European education in the first place is a Reserve subject which is without the purview of the Minister of education: special grants and special facilities are the dominating features of this subject.

The table will show that the average cost of educating a European pupil is Rs. 340 out of which the Government contribution is Rs. 110, while on the other hand the average annual cost of educating an Indian pupil is Rs. 20 out of which the Government contribution is only Rs. 12 per pupil.

Need for Higher Salaries to Teachers

The following are extracts from Mr. Paranjpye's address at this Conference held at Bandra on Saturday last:—

It is admitted by all that the Education Department has been actually feeling the effects of financial stringency. It is not supplied even with one-fourth of the additional funds it required for carrying out the expansion visualised by the Act, with the result that the Education Department has been guilty of the gravest educational sins in the last six years. It has closed down training institutions and abolished the Third Year Training Classes; it has disallowed legitimate expenditure incurred by School Boards, like expenditure on medical inspection, prize distribution, call-women, or for paying better salaries to teachers; it has again and again twisted the interpretation of rules framed under the Act, e.g., the rules defining the Daturnline, the rules as regards the minimum number of trained teachers, rules governing the size of class and rules regarding the cost of school buildings, it has advised at or encouraged the forced retirement of trusted officials with long standing; it has delayed—I am afraid purposely—sanctioning the schemes for compulsion submitted by Local Authorities and used every method—wrong or right—to cut down the grants due to them. Last but not least it forgot the very purpose of its existence and issued Press Notes like the one in October 1927 stating that the Department had no more funds for schemes of expansions for some years to come, thus finally giving up the show of a serious effort to secure the objective of the Primary Education Act of 1923.

NEED FOR FRESH INQUIRY.

The present position is thus not very encouraging and I do sympathise with the Education Department which is virtually at its wit's end and can do very little hereafter unless the legislature provides more funds by additional taxation or by appropriating for education, expenditure on other heads. But before this is done I believe time has come to institute a fresh inquiry in the light of the experience of the last six years. We have gone too far now to allow the education Department to resume once more the control of the primary schools put as a result of the inquiry we may be able to restrict if necessary our field of operation, to give additional powers to the Administrative Officers to save them from the whims of the triennially changing School Boards and devise measures to save the School Boards in their turn from the bigger bodies, the Local Authorities. It will also be not impossible to provide safeguards to protect schools and schoolmasters from members seized by the communal devil and to restate the rules governing the distribution of grant-in-aid so as to minimise the friction between the school Boards and the Department.

CURRICULA & VOCATIONAL INSTRUCTION.

It will not be quite inappropriate to discuss here numerous other questions like curricula and vocational instruction, physical training and medical inspection, education of girls and of backward communities, school-timing and periods of instruction or methods of teaching. But in the short time at my disposal I can add little to what has been said by others on these much discussed questions. I must, however, refer to what I consider the problem of problems, the salaries of primary teachers. Fortunately you appear to realise the need of paying teachers well and did pass last time a resolution (No. 6) "that effect may be immediately given to the Sathe-Paranjpye Scheme." It is also gratifying to note that some municipalities have adopted it although Government would not pay its whole share of the salaries paid according to this scale. Before 1920 the Department of Education was a friend of the poor primary teacher. Even though it could not pay him well it admited that injustice was done to him. Now the Department looks upon the primary teacher as a possible opponent in the field. "I should like to draw attention," says Mr. Hesketh in the Memorandum "to the growing political power of primary school masters, particularly in villages where there are few educated persons. They have now very great influence in the elections not only to the Provincial Councils but also to the Local Boards. The result is that members of these bodies are very chary of supporting proposals which are likely to be unfavourable received by the teachers, e.g., in connection with their pay. This appears to be a serious danger, as a small class who are not really representative of the bulk of the people are able to exert an influence out of all proportion to their numbers." Like an astute lawyer

FANTASTIC ECONOMY.

Mr. Hesketh is clever in creating prejudice against the poor teachers whose claims to better salaries cannot be refuted but which tie in his fantastic notions of economy is unwilling to meet. However supposing Mr. Hesketh is right in his conclusion and the village teacher is really able to influence the village people that is a greater reason to appoint only able and well-paid teachers in village schools.

It appears to be generally forgotten that the Sathe-Paranjpye scheme does not embody the full demand of the primary teacher but is only a compromise accepted after some haggling on both sides. It was never meant to ignore the recommendations of the Sathe-Paranjpye scheme and it is still more so to represent it as the moon in the sky. In spite of the complex machinery of supervision a village teacher knows too well that he can, if he likes, evade work in school without detection and a low salary is an inducement for him to it. The high tradition of the teaching profession in India has so far protected him from taking liberties with his conscience but this cannot continue long and the apparently cheap teacher will prove the most expensive. We cannot realise too early that an ill-paid and therefore ill-trained teacher is the root cause of all the wastage we notice in our primary schools.

A LUXURY.

Before I conclude I would say a few words re a question which may be regarded as somewhat beyond the scope of this conference. Again and again responsible members of the legislature and Ministers of Education have declared their intention to sacrifice the advance of secondary education until the needs of the Compulsory Primary Education are fully satisfied. We thought they did not mean exactly what they said; for the enormous increase in the number of pupils drawn into the primary schools must necessarily create proportionately greater demand for secondary education and even if the State did not shoulder the responsibility of meeting this demand to its fullest extent, it could not possibly refuse to pay at least the one-third grant to those private institutions who would try to do it. But in the very first year of the Ministerial regime an attempt was made to cut down the grants paid to secondary schools and although the cut was restored in the next budget the Department has with determination adopted the policy of resisting every demand for additional grants on the growing expenditure in the old schools or for new grants to the schools that have sprung up in the last six years. A general rise in fees rates was forced on secondary schools in 1922 and only last year was made another effort to force a similar rise again. The measure is temporarily shelved but there is no guarantee that it may not be taken up again. Secondary education appears to be regarded as a luxury which may be had by those who can afford to pay for it.

Let me point out that in this attitude towards secondary education the Government of Bombay is exhibiting gross ignorance of the duties of a State as they are understood in other civilised countries in this world. Nowhere is the age of compulsory attendance at school below 14 and vigorous efforts are made everywhere to push it up to 16. Where 16 is not legally recognised as the school-leaving age a large number of scholarships and free places are reserved in schools to induce children above 14 to continue to receive education in a secondary institution. This may be for us an ideal not attainable in the near future but it will be suicidal to take such steps as would throw it altogether beyond our reach.

Moreover the word secondary education as applied to the work in the lower classes in secondary school is a misnomer. Education in India is Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular and these divisions have been by custom called Primary and Secondary. But a very large part of what passes as secondary education today must really be classed as elementary and this part at least cannot be regarded as a luxury to be enjoyed by those who can pay for it. It may not be possible for us at present to make it free and compulsory, it may not be practicable to make it cheaper but it is most essential for us to take care not to make it more expensive and thus deprive the large majority of village children of the benefit of secondary education. Government must now give up the ideal of maintaining a few so-called model institutions and adopt the new ideal of cheapening and facilitating secondary education. If it cannot make it free and compulsory cheap and easily accessible secondary education will be a potent instrument to diminish the wastage due to lapse into illiteracy.

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RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

As many as 33 resolutions were passed when the Primary Education Conference met again on Sunday. One resolution urged Government to settle immediately the datum line of grant of the respective School Boards especially as proper budgetting had become very difficult in the absence of definiteness on the datum line and that the datum line should be on the basis of inclusion of charges incurred on account of administrative, teaching, inspecting, clerical and menial staff maintained before the transfer of control and such other expenditure on several other items admitted for grant before the application of the Act. After passing a resolution asking Government to give effect to the Munshi Committee recommendations and another regarding grants for school buildings the following resolution was also passed:—

This Conference is of opinion that it should be obligatory upon Government to accept schemes of expansion on a voluntary basis submitted by any local authority expressing its willingness to bear its share under the Primary Education Act.

By another resolution the Conference recommended that imparting instruction in elementary English should no longer form part of secondary education but should be treated as one coming under primary education.

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THE WEATHER

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WIDESPREAD RAIN IN DECCAN

POONA, Sept. 29.

The Arabian sea storm is centered this morning near latitude sixteen degrees North and longitude sixty-six degrees east, and is moving in a westerly direction. It has caused widespread rain along the West Coast and in the Deccan and the central parts of the country. Monsoon has been active in Bengal and east United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Konkan, Hyderabad, Malabar and Madras Deccan and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, east United Provinces, Central Provinces, east Central India, Bombay Deccan, Mysore and north Madras coast.

A few falls occurred in Lower Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Bhamo one inch, Tavoy half, Calcutta one and a half; Barisal one; Chittagong, Jessore a half, Pendra and Benares three, Nagpur one and a half, Chanda one, Jubbulpore and Allahabad three quarters, Umballa half, Ahmednagar four, Karwar, Mangalore, Trivandrum and Coddapah

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"ILLEGAL
The Special Correspondent
Hindusthan Times at Meerut
writing on Sept. 26 states:
Strong censorship has been imposed here on all press messages. I understand that important messages regarding the hunger strike and yesterday's demonstration and arrest of Mr. B. T. Randive of the Girni Kamgar Union, Bombay, and his subsequent release on personal recognisance had been withheld.
According to a special application before the Special Magistrate Mr. Randive was permitted by the court to act as agent of the accused to assist their counsel. It is held, it is alleged, a court permit when he was taken into custody it is alleged, by Mr. E. A. Herton complainant in the Conspiracy case. Press intelligence giving out the fact of this arrest failed to filter through the censor barrier.
HUNGER STRIKERS OVATED.
A very large gathering of Meerut townsmen and students had collected outside the sessions compound to greet the hunger strikers. They remained peaceful throughout. Nevertheless armed police was summoned promptly to disperse the crowd. The accused were detained inside the court-room even after the proceedings for the day were over, for over an hour. Finally, however they were allowed to go. The scenes outside the court compound were most thrilling.
SHOWER OF FLOWERS.
All the processionists greeted the three leaders laden with the deceased, with their customary slogans and national songs, and showered flowers over the accused.
APPLICATION OF MR. SINHA.
In the course of an application filed by Mr. D. P. Sinha, defence counsel, before the Special Magistrate in connection with the arrest of Mr. B. T. Ranadive and the incident with Mr. Herton in the Court Compound it is stated:—
1. That yesterday the 25th September 1929 after the examination of witnesses for the day was over the petitioner were detained in the court premises for over an hour in spite of the fact that the petitioners requested the authorities several times to take them away to the barracks as they were very much tired.
2. That the petitioners submit that this detention of the accused in the circumstances set forth above was wholly unwarranted and unjustified.
3. That owing to the fact that the petitioners had been detained in Court as aforesaid the petitioners' Counsel as well as Mr. B. T. Ranadive who has been assisting the petitioners' lawyer under lawful authority and with your Honour's permission were also compelled to stay over in the Court premises to watch the interest of the petitioners and to represent them before the authorities.
That about 4.30 p.m. the complainant in the case Mr. R. A. Horton approached the petitioner's agent, the aforesaid Mr. B. T. Ranadive with a view to put illegal pressure upon him, began to question him and attempted to extort some statement from him.
MR. HORTON'S "INSOLENT BEHAVIOUR."
That at this time the petitioner Counsel Mr. D. P. Sinha, finding the complainant engaged in illegal conversation with the aforesaid Mr. B. T. Ranadive enquired of the complainant Mr. R. A. Horton as to what the matter was.
6. That in spite of this, the com-